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French Labor Backs Blum On Strikes Issue

Government Strengthened Despite Resurgence of Industrial Crises

'Reds' Back Down

Non-Intervention in Spain Gains Power as London Committee Begins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 10—All prospects of an immediate political crisis in France over the Spanish neutrality issue have been removed by organized labor's decision yesterday to support the Government. But Premier Léon Blum today is still faced with a widespread resurgence in the "stay-in" strikes. Both at Lille, where nearly 30,000 textile workers are on strike and have occupied the shops and in Marseilles where about 20,000 metal workers have "folded their arms," a delicate situation exists.

Employers Hold Back

Employers in Lille are reported today to have refused absolutely to enter into any negotiations until the factories have been evacuated.

The special significance of these and numerous other similar "folded-arm strikes" now under way in Paris and in various other parts of France lies in the fact that they arise out of workers' demands for wage increases to offset the recent sharp rise in living costs. These increased living costs are in themselves a result of the wage increases won by the workers during the strike movement last June.

Cabinet's Dilemma

The Popular Front Cabinet is pledged to oppose and to put down these occupational strikes as illegal but at the same time the Cabinet is essentially a workers' government pledged to support Labor's demands. Thus the renewed outbreak of the stay-in strikers puts the Cabinet in a serious dilemma.

Its hands have been greatly strengthened however by the declaration of the C. G. T., ("Confederation General de Travail") or the Labor Federation, denouncing "political strikes" and reaffirming organized Labor's support of the Popular Front and of the Government itself.

Other Favorable Decisions

Similar decisions to support the Government were adopted yesterday by the administrative council of the Socialist Party and by a special parliamentary delegation of leftist parties, including the Radicals, which compose the Government majority.

Even the Communists, failing in their attempt to force Premier Blum to abandon his policy of neutrality toward the Spanish conflict, have now announced that they would not vote against the government in a Chamber issue.

The agitation in favor of French intervention in Spain still continues, but it is clear that the Government's position has been greatly reinforced by the London conference on non-intervention.

Hitler's Claims to Colonies

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's speech yesterday is not considered here to have added any new factor to the international situation. French official circles are inclined to leave the problem of Germany's colonial claims to Britain. Paul Bastid, French minister of industry and commerce, has just accepted an invitation from the German Government to visit Berlin on his way back from Warsaw, where he is going this week end. This invitation and the acceptance are interpreted here as signs that efforts to improve Franco-German relations on the economic plane are to be actively pushed.

Hungary Frees School Holidays From All Tasks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Holiday tasks for Hungarian children are to be abandoned as the result of a recent order by Balint Homan, minister of education.

It has been the custom of teachers to select certain books for their pupils to be read in the holidays, and to give them lessons to be worked out. They usually had to write about "How I spent my holidays usefully."

Now all this must cease, as Mr. Homan wishes that children of all ages should be left alone to enjoy their holidays. And the head of every school has to see that this rule is carried out most strictly. It is not expected that the children will need much persuasion to fall in line with the minister's wishes.

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World Air Chain Progresses In China Despite Politics; Tokyo Presses for Agreement

Landing Privileges Still Denied by Nanking Government

Drawn by a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

China's Air Ways

Foreign Entry Into China Is Difficult. Pan American Goes in via Macao, Portuguese Island Off Canton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Permanent air mail link-ups between China and both Europe and the United States should be effected this autumn although the barrier of international politics has hitherto prevented any such China link even to nearby Japan.

In comparison with the rest of the world, China has remained relatively a hermit nation in her communications.

Last spring the China National Aviation Corporation extended its Shanghai-Canton airline to Hanoi, where mail was taken over by Air France for transmission to Europe; but after a few trips the C. N. A. C. plane was held up by the Canton military, who succeeded in having their own subsidiary Southwest Aviation Corporation get the job. However, the Southwest lacked equipment and it successfully completed only one overland flight to Hanoi via Kwangsi province.

C. N. A. C. Gets Busy

Recently it was announced that military trouble in Kwangsi had caused suspension of this service while at the same time it was reported that C. N. A. C.—partly Pan-American-owned, partly Nanking Ministry of Communications—would probably take over Southwest Aviation, whose subsidy promptly stopped with the expulsion of Gen. Chen Chi-tang and his fellow-militarists of Canton. That means C. N. A. C. will again fly its American seaplanes to Hanoi with mail for Europe.

Imperial Airways has meanwhile started an extension of service up from Singapore to Hong Kong, but Hong Kong is a British Crown Colony and no China airplanes halt there although transshipment from nearby Canton is possible, theoretically. However, there is no unity of Chinese and British aeronautic interests and the Chinese Post Office apparently catches the British air mail only by steamship out of Shanghai rather than by flying the mail down to Canton by C. N. A. C.

Needs That Link

No such obstacle will rule with respect to Pan-American's trans-Pacific service for, as mentioned, Pan-American owns a share in C. N. A. C.—45 per cent, to be exact—and it is Pan-American which developed the Shanghai-Canton airline with the specific purpose of having a link with its planes from over the ocean.

China has continued obdurate to pleas from every quarter that landing privileges on her soil or in her harbors be granted any foreign country (the Air France agreement, be it noted, is on a basis of Chinese airline planes flying over French territory) so Pan-American's canny agreement with the Portuguese for use of Macao, near Canton, as an Asia base seems the only way out.

China Holds Out

Japan continues to press quietly for a reciprocal agreement allowing her to extend her airlines (now reaching far into North Manchuria, or "Manchoukuo," and down to Formosa) to enter China, but despite an alleged agreement under the Tanku Protocol for contact with North China, and despite Japan's military airplanes' regular entries into North China and points as far south as Tsingtao, the National Government has been able to hold out against this concession, harmless though many observers believe it would prove.

It seems certain that only the Japanese desire for a precedent in this matter keeps China from allowing the Americans and others to receive landing privileges.

U. S. Withdraws Ships From Spain In Neutral Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—All American warships were today ordered withdrawn from Spanish waters to near by European ports.

The order, announced by Cordell Hull, secretary of state, today came after all Americans in Spain had been given ample opportunity to seek refuge on the ships and be transported to other countries. It is an indication of the American Government's firm desire to remain altogether neutral in Spanish civil war.

Decision to withdraw the ships was expedited by the attempted bombing of the U. S. destroyer Kane 10 days ago. The prospect that another such incident might take place impelled the Washington authorities to see that the ships are kept out of harm's way, but the decision was deferred until every last American citizen had had an opportunity to leave Spain. A considerable number of Americans, some of Spanish descent, others with close ties in the nation, and still others in official or newspaper work, remain in the country.

Secretary Hull announced that the orders had been issued by the navy department, after consultation with the state department, and would become effective immediately. While the ships are ordered to proceed to nearby non-Spanish ports with utmost expedition, they may receive orders to call at one or another of the Spanish ports to evacuate destitute Americans or other American nationals who wish to leave if word is received from them in sufficient time.

The secretary of state said that this government now considers that the situation in Spain has reached a point at which American warships can safely be withdrawn. Ever since the outbreak of the war, he pointed out, the American government and its diplomatic and consular representatives in Spain have repeatedly urged Americans to leave that country and seek safety elsewhere.

Situation in Spain: Page 4.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Sept 10

Kings—Find Vacation Land in Austria

Republican Austria, one of Europe's powder kegs, finds itself almost overrun with vacationing Kings. Associated Press dispatches report King Edward of England hunting in the Wienerwald, King Leopold of Belgium mountain climbing near Innsbruck, former King Alfonso of Spain golfing at Wörther See, and Prince Francis of Lichtenstein transacting business in Vienna.

Europe—Brighter Tints on the Horizon

Internal friction in France subsides significantly and removes one of Europe's many danger spots, as left wing groups, including Communists, decide to support the Government's non-intervention policy toward Spain, even though they continue demonstrations against such a policy. Their action ends immediate danger of a civil outbreak in France.

Italy eases the general tension also by deferring immediate insistence on revision and reform of the League of Nations. Peace is put first on the Duce's agenda, and League reform second. This seems to mean continuation of the Locarno powers' efforts.

But Reichsführer Hitler follows an aggressive demand for more colonies with an equally aggressive denunciation of Soviet Russia, which heightens, if possible, the bitterness between the two near neighbors. A corollary is further knitting of ties between France and Russia.

Portugal continues to stay outside of the non-intervention agreement toward Spain despite assurances from London that Britain is exerting all possible pressure. Suspicion arises that the pressure is not all it might be. Considering the complete dependence of Portugal on Britain, outside observers are satisfied that when Britain speaks firmly enough to Portugal, Portugal will obey.

Rebels in Spain reportedly drive a new wedge through the mountain barriers to Madrid at the Pico Pass in the Gredo mountains. They also claim general advances along the southern front in the direction of Toledo and Madrid. An unexplained truce prevailed before San Sebastian. Rebels expect its early surrender.

Rebels deny that one of their planes bombed the U. S. destroyer Kane,

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Mussolini Puts Locarno Before League Reform

Duce Reported Ready to Co-operate With Powers for European Peace

Presses for Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 10—The outcome of the visit here of Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, has been to indicate that the Italian Government is now inclined to give the question of co-operation among the Locarno powers precedence over that of reform of the League Covenant.

Italy thus favors as a means to a general peace settlement the quick resumption of diplomatic conversations between the five Locarno powers and the holding of the proposed conference at an early date.

New Spanish Element

It is recognized that the Spanish crisis has introduced a fresh element of disorder and potential danger in the European situation, but Italy holds that if the pact of non-interference is strictly observed by all the powers, complications could be averted and the conflict left isolated.

It is therefore possible that Premier Benito Mussolini may have suggested to Secretary General Avenol of the League postponement of the study of League reforms until such a time when it could be performed with some chance of success.

Back to Ethiopia

Regarding Italian collaboration with the League, this remains subject to the conditions laid down in the Italian memorandum of June 30 and to recognition—tacit, at least—of the Italian annexation of Ethiopia. League reactions on the Ethiopian crisis it is felt here have not been caused by Italy and it is therefore for the League to find a way out of the deadlock.

These considerations may explain Mr. Avenol's reported optimism on the outcome of his recent interviews with Italian statesmen and the Fascist Government's professed indifference on matters concerning the League. They may also throw light upon Premier Mussolini's refusal to make known at this moment the reforms which he would like to see introduced in the League Covenant.

Has Long Urged Reform

Italy has been the first power to suggest thorough reform of the League. Some years ago—long before the Italo-Ethiopian dispute which was to involve Italy in a serious clash with the League—the Fascist Grand Council passed a resolution urging reform of the Covenant and making Italy's future stay in the League conditional on revision.

But now that the long-awaited opportunity for reform has presented itself Italy is holding aloof.

Let Peace Come First

Recent conversations with a number of prominent Italian statesmen and Fascist leaders enables the Monitor correspondent to state that Italy now considers the problem of League reform one which should follow and not precede the establishment of peace in Europe on a firm basis. In other words, Italy considers that the outstanding European problems which are still endangering peace and the permanent restoration of friendly relations between the great powers should be first eliminated.

Australian Defense Threatens Closing Of Island Resort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTNEST ISLAND, W. Australia—Incidental to the extension of land fortifications, under the Commonwealth Government defense program, a large portion of the well-known resort for many years established here is likely to be abandoned, if not the whole island.

Practically no globe trotter, spending a week-end at Fremantle or Perth, is permitted to depart without a visit to this attractive island resort. Its projected extinction has caused much adverse comment, but, on the other hand, has been the means of stimulating the move to establish a new island resort on Garden Island, a few miles to the south, under private control, instead of as in the case of this place under Government administration.

The defense program will mean that the major fortification on the western coast of the Australian continent will now be on the outer coast of this island, instead of on the mainland, hitherto at Fort Victoria, on the north side of the mouth of the Swan River.

The building activities comprise four miles of railway across the island from east to west, a water supply storage of rain catchment of 200,000 gallons, and artillery barracks on the western foreshore. Dredging has been carried out in the waters of Thompson's Bay to permit the approach of lighters to the jetty to unload heavy guns for the garrison artillery.

Gunpits are in course of construction to a depth of 30 feet and will be strengthened with concrete of great thickness.

The approach to the fortress workings is already closed against the intrusion of holiday seekers by several barriers of barbed wire fences six feet high.

Chemical Leaders at Pittsburgh Convention

Chester G. Fisher, Pittsburgh Manufacturer — Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, President-Elect of Chemical Society — Dr. Friedrich Bergius, Authority on Coal Chemistry — Dr. John C. Kirkwood, Winner of Langmuir Prize

Clearing House for Discoveries

World Institution to Sift All Inventions Urged by British Economist

Code for Researchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Sept. 10 — Foundation of an international clearing house for inventions, balancing the interests of natural scientists, industrialists and humanity, is being urged upon research workers in Britain.

This plan was revealed by Sir Josiah Stamp, economist and captain of industry, in his presidential address which opened the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science here.

The presidential address, on "The Impact of Natural Science Upon Society," dealt in the main with the urgent need for a planned future for research, going hand in hand with the establishment of a code of ethics to ensure the proper ultimate social consequences of inventions.

The proposal for the inventions clearing house was made to him, Sir Josiah stated, with both these ends in view.

"Too Rough" at Edges

The clearing house, he declared, would under this plan be ruled by a committee of natural scientists and a committee of industrialists and bankers.

"The proposal came to me," Sir Josiah said, "from New York, but London was to be the home of the organization, which was to adopt a code of ethics in the interests of inventors, industry and social progress."

Dealing with the ethical side of the problem this clearing house plan is intended to solve, he declared that at present the world is simply "beholding ever-extending science too rough round the edges as it grows."

"What we have learned concerning the proper impact of science upon society," he added, "in the past century is trifling, compared with what we have yet to discover and apply.

Social Consequences

"We have spent much and long upon the science of matter, and the greater our success the greater must be our failure, unless we turn at long last to an equal advance in the science of man."

Sir Josiah stated that it is rightly said that the training of the natural scientist includes no awareness of the social consequences of his work, and the training of the statesman and administrator no preparation for the potentiality of rapid scientific advance and drastic adjustment to it, no prevision of the technical forces which are shaping the society in which he lives.

"The crucial impact," he explained, "is nobody's business."

Sir Josiah went on to show how invention disturbs the world's economy, producing, theoretically, more work in the long run, but in the short run sometimes causing real hardship.

Population a Factor

A natural increase of population is the best shock absorber the community can possess against the immediate effects of invention, Sir Josiah continued. But he gave a warning that with the stationary populations of many countries in the present, and sometimes even decreasing population, uncontrolled advances in research may provide formidable problems.

"But there is also another side," he declared, "that of improvident tardiness. Enormous potentialities are seen by scientists waiting for adoption for human benefit, under a form of society quicker to realize their advantage, readier to raise the capital required to pay any price for dislocation and to adjust the framework of society accordingly."

Sir Josiah argued that industrial and social planners must also include in their plans calculations for the continual discoveries, the advance of research providing a central direction to allocate research workers to the greatest marginal advantage.

War Gases Branded As False Chemistry

By the Associated Press

Blackpool, Eng., Sept. 10

"THE weakness and backwardness of the human spirit," not the wickedness of chemistry, is responsible for lethal gases, Prof. J. C. Philip told the British Association for the Advancement of Science today.

"It is, of course, true," Professor Philip said, "that chemists have produced dangerous and poisonous substances, but most of these were discovered originally in the general quest for knowledge, and many have legitimate and valuable applications.

"Their use for destructive purposes is a perversion.

"I think I speak for the vast majority . . . in saying that we dislike intensely the present world-wide prostitution of knowledge and skill to destructive ends."

American Chemists Hear Bergius Tell Epic of Coal Hydrogenation

Development of Fuel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10 — Dr. Friedrich Bergius, German authority on coal chemistry, depicted financial assistance to inventors to be an untrustworthy parent. He told members of the American Chemical society in 92nd annual conference here that even such important discoveries as processes for the extraction of food and gasoline from coal were unwanted stepchildren until necessity shook its stick.

Speaking from 20 years of experience in developing the fundamentals of coal hydrogenation, Dr. Bergius declared that he had experienced unusual hardships and defeats through the necessity of financing as well as directing his technical work.

Coal Is Liquified

Coal hydrogenation is the process whereby coal is liquified and through the addition of hydrogen changed into valuable fuels. Experiments progressed with undue sluggishness, he said, until necessities of political economy in nations not possessed of adequate food and fuel materials, suddenly placed every facility at his disposal to hasten the manufacture from available materials of such products as were not obtainable except from other countries.

Dr. Bergius' lecture followed the presentation of the society's award in pure chemistry of $1000 to Prof. John Gamble Kirkwood of Cornell university, exponent of the statistical mechanics approach to molecular theories of the thermodynamic behavior of gases, liquids, solids and solutions. His address dealt with the "Role of Statistical Mechanics in Chemistry."

Ozone Called Poisonous

Earlier in the session, Prof. H. B. McDonnell of the University of Maryland shattered the popular fallacy that ozone is a bounteous source of human vigor by branding it a poisonous gas, more so even than chlorine used in the World War. Ozone is confined chiefly to the stratosphere, he asserted, and is a modification of the element oxygen, being one and one-half times as dense.

The total amount of ozone has been determined both in Europe and America by spectographic methods, practically all of it located high above the earth where the density of air is less than 2 per cent of the dsenity at sea level. Here it performs the beneficial service of screening the earth from powerful ultra-violet rays, destructive to living things.

Dr. Bergius, who is scheduled to address Harvard's tercentenary conference on Friday along similar lines, gave the chemical society the technical and historical details of his work as director of the Deutsche Bergin, A. G., at Heidelberg, Ger.

"I started my research work in the fields of oil, coal and hydrgenation simultaneously around 1910," he said. "Friends in the petroleum industry requested me to apply the methods of physical chemistry to the task of finding new ways for 'cracking' oils in a more economical manner because the demand for gasoline from crude oil could not meet the ever-increasing demand. The result of several years of research work was our application in 1913 for a basic patent covering the process of hydrogenizing oil under high pressure.

Coal Presented Problem

"Hydrogenation of coal, however, was an entirely different matter. Our detailed, purely scientific investigations of the formation of coal from vegetable matter resulted in a new

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Books—Home or Custom Made?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Home-made books, conceived as a depression measure to supply patrons of the Milwaukee Public Library with current fiction which reduced operating budgets could not buy, have become so popular that library officials predict they will become a permanent part of the local service.

With word of the Milwaukee project going up and down the land, other cities and communities are seeking information about it.

It all started less than a year ago at the North Avenue library, one of the local branch circulating stations, where Jerome Sorensen, an enterprising assistant, puzzled over the two-edged problem of more readers in days of leisure and less money to satisfy their demands. One day Mr. Sorensen told his fellow workers:

"If we can't buy new books, we can make some."

The young librarian displayed several sets of clippings. Each set when arranged in proper sequence made a complete current serial, taken from recent issues of a popular magazine.

"Now," said the inventor of home-made books, little dreaming what he was starting, "we'll paste these installments on neat pages, arrange them in order between stout paper covers, and sew and bind them ourselves. The library will supply some bindery tape for the job."

A few days later, six home-made books were ready for circulation. They included Kathleen Norris' "Maiden Voyage," "The Shadow of Doubt," by Arthur Somers Roche, and "The Bat Flies Low" and another current story by Sax Rohmer. Their reception, when they were set out on the fiction shelves, was so enthusiastic that it was decided to issue them as "seven-day books."

Other books were made, at intervals, but the book-making could not begin to keep up with the demand for the new story volumes. The young book makers began to run out of magazine material. They took up collections to buy more periodicals. Appreciative readers contributed magazines which they had finished reading. And so the project grew—and grew—and grew.

Today, Milwaukee library stations are circulating more than 1000 of the home-made books. The North Avenue branch, where the project started, has more than 200 and every circulating station in the city has begun a collection. The central library has taken over the task of binding the books but the stories are still selected and assembled by the original "founders."

Library patrons, Mr. Sorensen says, have discovered that the home-made book shelves bring them the popular serials of the day earlier than they could read them in book form. Their appreciation is reflected in such comments as "We get the stories sooner this way," "We like the pictures," and "We like to read the magazine stories this way because they are complete."

Spokane Misses the Last Car

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — Spokane awoke Sept. 1 street carless, which makes it one of the few cities on the Pacific slope to be entirely motorized, Spokane United Railway officials here believe. Out went the last of the familiar old track travelers, Aug. 31, that have served Spokane since 1890.

Passengers of an early day, the first to ride a Spokane street car, were guests of the SUR and were given their last street car ride in Spokane Aug. 31. A civic parade featured the passing of the last street car, a faithful relic which was burned at night with more than 1,500,000 miles of travel to its credit.

The parade showed the various forms of transportation from an Indian squaw seated on a pony dragging a travois, said to be the earliest form of transportation, to the early stage coach and thence to the open air trolleys of the nineties.

More than 100 buses, operating with an odorless liquid motor fuel, now hurry the city back and forth. They are housed in a fine new fireproof structure.

Nation Warned To Halt Waste Of Resources

Power Delegates Hear Constitution Blamed for Situation

Censorship Invoked

Speaker Lauds New Deal for Attempt to Map Definite Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—The United States must plan or perish, particularly in the utilization of its natural resources, delegates to the third World Power conference were told today.

A new clash of viewpoints between advocates and opponents of long-range federal regulation featured a round table at which Stuart Chase, economist, and Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley authority, both sounded the same note of warning.

So bitter are disputes over new-deal power policies among American delegates at the international gathering that Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers and chairman of the regional planning round table, today clamped down a censorship at the start of the conference discussions.

Ban on "Advertising"

He announced a ban on discussions of a political nature and declared that no "advertising" would be permitted.

This announcement, however, failed to affect papers already submitted which dealt directly or indirectly with problems immediately facing the United States. Mr. Chase, for example, defended the Administration's efforts to establish some sort of planning and criticized the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Morgan found constitutional barriers to interstate development of water power an "anachronism."

Again representing a different approach, representatives of private utility companies today urged the laissez-faire policy. W. S. Finley Jr., president of the West Penn Electric Company, questioned the advisability of "brain trust" government commissions making reports without conferring with industrial and business experts.

Grid System Cited

Both sides referred to the British "grid" system, by which the Government forced mandatory co-ordination of British power on a nation-wide basis. Advocates of government regulation in the United States praised the British precedent. George N. Tidd, president of the American Gas & Electric Company, assailed the British reform as insignificant, and as a sequel to earlier "chaos" produced by strict governmental regulation.

The Supreme Court's power decisions, said Mr. Chase, are "creating dangerous areas of 'No Man's Land.'" He attacked what he described as "confused litigation" relating to state and federal control of regional planning.

"The matter never will be settled," he declared, "by consulting the Constitution, but only by objective research."

Much the same view was taken by Mr. Morgan.

Legislation Needed

"Comprehensive legislation," he declared, "both federal and state, is needed for the integrated and unified development and utilization of our water resources for all reasonable purposes.

The Constitution originated as a sort of treaty between several small independent states, each of which was jealous of the others and wanted the least possible central government.

"As this federation of states has grown larger and has become in many respects a true nation, this treaty between them has become in some respects an anachronism. . . .

"Many truly national problems or regional problems cannot be met in a constitutional way because, while they are beyond the reach of the several states, they are barred from the National Government if a strict interpretation be given the Federal Constitution."

Broadening of Power

Supreme Court modification of the Constitution has broadened the instrument, Mr. Morgan pointed out. By a "slow process of judicial interpretation," he said, the Federal Government has assumed certain powers which at first did not appear to be specifically granted to it by the Constitution."

The Chase and Morgan warnings were strikingly similar, given in different round tables.

Mr. Chase recalled striking examples of wasted resources—loss of natural gas, competitive drilling for petroleum, defiling of rivers by sewage, erosion of soil, lowering of water tables, extravagant coal exploitation, and declared such practices are linked directly with America's violently fluctuating economic cycle.

"Americans are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact," he declared, "that they possess the technical knowledge, the resources and the manpower to give a high standard of living to the last family."

"Panic plans," he said, "will give way to something more carefully conceived and more competently administered."

In detail, he considered such planning agencies as TVA national resources committee, soil conservation service and the like. "Unless

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Exhibition of Japanese Art Is Ready at Boston Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Sept. 10—With the swift perception of analogy native to the Japanese, Teijiro Mizoguchi declares America "tremendous—generous both in physical size and in spirit."

The public has not heard of Mr. Mizoguchi, for he slipped quietly into Boston by train some days ago, having landed at the port of San Francisco, and has been very busy indeed at the Museum of Fine Arts, helping to set up the great treasures unloaded on Aug. 17 by the Japanese motorship Katsuragi Maru.

At last, the precious Imperial paintings, sculptures, masks and embroideries and other wonderful works of art, representing Japanese culture since the sixth century, are ready to be viewed. For many days the galleries of the museum have echoed to the hammer of the carpenter, interspersed with the fluent, level flow of the Japanese language, as Kojiro Tomita, curator of Asiatic art, and Miss Chie Hirano, librarian of Chinese and Japanese books, and Mr. Mizoguchi have talked of the best position for this and that. Robert Treat Paine Jr., associate in the department of Asiatic art, has also had his hands full.

Mr. Mizoguchi is not only an official representative from Tokyo, and curator of fine arts in the Imperial Household Museum. He is himself an artist of note, and though his professional painting ceased automatically with his appointment to the Imperial household, he continues to devote his leisure to his art, following the traditional methods. He has the distinction to be represented in this current exhibition, for among the collection of more than 100 original works are two or three facsimiles of pieces which it was too risky to pack and unpack.

The first panel of a triptych painting on paper, in color, is his copy of a work attributed to Eshin Sozu, tenth century artist. The subject is "The Welcoming Buddha." Eshin Sozu was the greatest religious painter of Japan and is especially associated with beatific visions of "Amida Buddha" rising in glory behind the mountains or descending to welcome the blessed to Paradise. The triptych now in Boston is an excellent example of this.

An Important Event

This first visit to the United States is a very important event to Mr. Mizoguchi. He made a similar voyage to London, in 1910, as one of the commissioners of the Emperor who conveyed Japanese art to the exhibition then held at Shepherds Bush. He is a native of Kyoto, important cultural center, and studied at the Imperial Art school under the celebrated Kakuzo Okakura, at one time curator of the department of Chinese and Japanese art in the Boston museum, and predecessor of John Ellerton Lodge, whom Mr. Tomita succeeded.

Okakura founded the Nihon Bijutsu-in, a school for the teaching of national styles of painting, in Tokyo. To this movement belong Yokoyama Taikwan and Shimomura Kwanzan, famous painters of today in the Asiatic tradition. Okakura's name is always grouped with those of the Americans to whom Boston owes its position as disseminator of oriental culture in the West, with the names of Dr. William S. Bigelow, Dr. Charles Weld, Prof. Denman W. Ross and Ernest Fenollosa. The last named, when a young professor in the Imperial university, started the reaction among Japanese nobles in favor of their inherited art.

Sees Japan March On

That Japan will assimilate with discrimination the influences of the modern west, as in the past it absorbed Chinese, Korean and Indian influences, and created something vigorously Japanese, is the conviction of this connoisseur. As for military or political trends, he says, "art goes on whatever party is in power. It is quite independent and is never deeply affected by any outside movement.

"Mr. Mizoguchi, like most Japanese artists and many statesmen is also a poet; his poetry like his painting conforming to ancient tradition. He employs the hokku and the tanka forms, the 17 and 31 syllable stanzas employed as far back as the eighth century, by the great Hitomaro.

It was Kojiro Tomita who graciously served as interpreter during the chat with Mr. Mizoguchi, and it is to Mr. Tomita that much of America's appreciation is due for the loan of the treasures of Emperor Hirohito, of Prince Takamatsu, the Emperor's younger brother, of Count Tatsudo Tokugawa, Viscount Yasuo Matsudaira, Baron Ichizaemon Morimura, and others who have important collections.

Two years ago his efforts began, while he was visting his native land, and, gradually, through the influence of Japanese nobles and scholars who have studied at Harvard University and their interest in the Tercentenary program, strengthened by the recent visit to Tokyo of Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the museum, his hopes have materialized.

Mr. Tomita, also a native of Kyoto, came west originally for the study of modern interior decorative art. His natural inclination, however, perhaps clarified by Kakuzo Okakura, under whom he studied in Boston, turned him away from the modern western influences to scholarly research in the Asiatic tradition. Thirty years ago he became assistant to Okakura, at the museum, and since 1931 has been curator of Asiatic art.

Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, will formally open the exhibition this evening, when guests of the museum and of Harvard university will be welcomed by Edward Jackson Holmes, president of the board of trustees; Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the museum; and Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard.

Exhibit Sept. 11-Oct. 25

Between Sept. 11 and Oct. 25 the public will have an opportunity such as has never been offered anywhere before to enjoy and study representative examples of Japanese art from all known schools and periods. The two "gigaku" masks of the seventh century, from the Emperor's collection, were used in the "gigaku," a dramatic performance combining dialogue, music and the dance, introduced into Japan from Korea.

Among models of famous shrines is the one of the "Tamamushi-nozushi" at Nara. The name interpreted is "Shrine of Golden Beetles," and the iridescent emerald and bluish-green lining shimmering through a perforated metal consists of many thousand beetles' wings. Vermilion lacquer figures on the black, lacquered doors represent Bosatsu.

Various Buddhist legends are depicted on the panels. Landscapes, animal, bird and flower paintings by Sesson, Sesshu, Jasoku and Shubun reflect the renaissance of ink painting in the fifteenth century. Decorative painting of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is represented by such artists as Sotatsu, Sosetsu and Korin.

Makes Monkeys of Priests

Humor appears in the scroll, attributed to Toba Sojo, twelfth century archibishop, in which he caricatures the doings of Buddhist priests whom he has drawn in the guise of frogs, monkeys and other animals. Buson's paintings on silk of "Fishing Boat on a Dark Night" and "Horses in a Field," show the work of an eighteenth century artist who was also a noted poet.

Among the most fascinating scroll paintings are certain illustrations of the "Tales of Genji," the remarkable novel of the early eleventh century, written by the Lady Murasaki, a daughter of the Fujiwara clan, who, on the death of her husband, a lieutenant in the Imperial Guard, entered the service of the Empress Akiko. The paintings are attributed to Takayoshi and illustrate the chapters entitled, "The Sacred Tree," "The Palace in the Tangled Woods," "A Meeting at the Frontier," "The Flute," and others.

There is also a delightful painting, by Tamechika Reizei, illustrating an episode related in Lady Murasaki's diary, begun in 1007, in which she describes the playful behaviour of the prime minister, and the manner in which they exchanged poems. Writing of the sudden appearance of his excellency walking in the palace garden, she states, "He looks very magnificent. I remember that I have not yet powdered my face and feel terribly embarrassed. 'Come now,' he cries, 'be quick with your poem, or I shall lose my temper.'"

Beginning Sept. 16, Dr. Jiro Harada of the Imperial Household Museum of Tokyo will give six illustrated lectures in the museum, at 3 p. m. Wednesday and Friday. His subjects will include characteristics of the Japanese people which have affected their art, some ideals of Japanese art, early masks, and treasures in the Imperial repository of Shosoin.

Japanese Imperial Art Treasures Come to Boston

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Top: Six Fold Screens by Kano Eitoku
Bottom: Komo-Inu (Korean Dogs) Wood With Traces of Gesso and Color

Top: Gigaku Mask
Wood Painted in Color

Bottom: Tamon-ten
Wood Statue Color on Gesso Ground

Shotoku Taishi
Painted on Silk and Attributed to Novuzane in Late 12th Century

Plan to Shift California Taxes To Land Alone Told in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The United States was in the forefront in the discussions of the fifth International Conference to Promote Land Value Taxation and Free Trade which was concluded here recently.

Mr. Lancaster Greene described what he called the "really astonishing success" of the Henry George School of Social Science of New York.

The school, Mr. Greene claimed, had amply proved the efficiency of its method over three years of practical experience. At first, its founder, Oscar H. Geiger, was the only teacher. His classroom was a small room adjoining his living apartment. During the first year 84 students in 11 classes had been enrolled in that one room.

Classes in 73 Cities

The second year showed an increase of 1332 students in 65 classes in 23 cities. In the third year there were 3247 students in 163 classes in 73 cities.

Today, the extension work of the school carried on almost entirely by enthusiastic volunteers, was expected to take 10,000 students through the study of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" in the next year.

Campaign in California

In addition to Mr. Greene's encomium on the Henry George school, Judge Jackson H. Ralston outlined the campaign which will be fought out in California in November to abolish the sales tax and to introduce a constitutional amendment for land value taxation.

This campaign was described by Judge Ralston as the "most important electoral battle for direct industrial freedom which has yet taken place in any jurisdiction anywhere in the world." It concerns a territory 800 miles long by 200 to 300 miles wide, with a population of over 6,000,000 and voting lists of more than 3,000,000. The taxation on land values is slightly over $160,000,000, which would be raised to approximately $260,000,000 "if our proposition prevails."

Farmers Skeptical

Sucess of the land taxers, the Judge continued, would mean the elimination of the expenditure of $1,500,000 a year for the colection of sales taxes. But it was "very hard" for the farmer to understand that an increased tax on land values would not be to his disadvantage.

Nevertheless, the speaker maintained that the small working farmer would be helped, while "undoubtedly the so-called farmer whose lands are held for speculation will find his taxes increased."

Supported by Labor

The whole body of Labor stood for the amendment and so was the entire Liberal sentiment of the State, Judge Ralston declared. A most important feature of the campaign was that it aimed at the abolition of the sales tax. "This tax," he said, "is offensive to practically all electors in the State, even though they fail to recognize, many of them, that a tax on improvements and tangible personal property is of the same general nature."

If the campaign succeeded, the sales tax would be abolished, together with the tax on the improvement value of homesteads to the extent of $1000. Then 20 per cent of all taxation on the remaining improvements and tangible personal property would be abolished. The remaining taxation on industry would go in the proportion of 20 per cent for the remaining four years, when it would be freed from its main burdens.

Shift of Tax Burden

Taxation would be transferred to land values. The burden on those would be multiplied by approximately 2.6. Since assessed values were presumably about 40 per cent of real values, the net result would be a tax of a little over 3 per cent of the present value of land and nothing on the other usual subjects of taxation.

Although this rate of taxation was seemingly inconsiderable, its social effects were likely to be "tremendous," Judge Ralston declared. Thus, no landholder with land having actual "use value" would hold such land unemployed longer than he could help. Men would be put to work, either by the present landowners or by those who wanted the land for beneficial employment.

California's unemployment problem would vanish—followed by a reduction in the tax rate, the speaker claimed. In addition a large number of people employed by the State in assessing houses and personal property would have to find other work.

Coolie Labor Plan For Samoa Opposed By New Zealanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—To a deputation from the Samoan Planters Association, who put the case for Chinese indentured labor, the leader of the official good-will mission from New Zealand, Frank Langstone, for many years associated with the Shearers union, expressed strong opposition to the system.

The Samoan deputation said that the Chinese were law-abiding citizens and good workers. Its spokesmen declared that Samoans live in plenty on the products of their land, and no offer of additional pay will induce them to remain at work on the plantations when a new church or a boat is to be built or a feast arranged.

"We are greatly concerned about the cheap coolie labor exploited here," said Mr. Langstone. "We don't like it. Cheap labor has never been a benefit to any country. It seems that your great problem is lack of sufficient income. What you need more than anything else is stabilized prices for cocoa and copra."

Mr. Langstone said he did not see any reason why Samoans should not be trained to do the work now being done by Chinese. The many fine churches scattered throughout Samoa, he said, were a striking tribute to the ability and industry of the natives.

On the return of the mission to New Zealand it was announced that repatriation of Chinese and colored labor would be commenced during the coming 12 months, and would continue until all outside labor had been removed.

Planting of Trees Pushed in Schools By Australians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Although the Department of Education has always made a great feature of tree planting in schools throughout the State, more than ordinary importance is being attached to the ceremonies this year to mark the centenary. In addition to the school programs, municipalities and district councils are embarking upon extensive plans for utility and esthetic effects; indeed, South Australia is acquiring a large-scale picturesqueness on a permanent basis.

Much enthusiasm has marked the school arbor days, and the education authorities have been careful to emphasize that it is the number of plants which survive, and the outlook toward afforestation inculcated in the children, which determines the success of their efforts.

Work for Teachers and Pupils

Teachers have been asked specially to encourage planting, on an appropriate scale, of streets, roads and parks, and other areas under the control of public bodies. They are urged to improve, preserve and extend plantations, reserves and sports grounds.

The school children are expected to assist their teachers in these aims by assisting in the care of the trees for the beauty of the town, to provide shade areas for people and stock for bird sanctuaries. Every effort is made to raise the trees at the schools because it is felt that those which have had the personal attention of the planters will be more highly valued when transplanted to public grounds.

Bring All Available Tools

On arbor days the mayor, or district council chairman, with his members attend in addition to the parliamentary representatives for the district. Now and then the governor is present, and the director of education makes a round of calls during the ceremonies which are carried out with joyous industry.

The children assemble in the school yard, having first brought with them all the available tools from home, and are addressed by official visitors on a suitable topic, such as progress in arboriculture, trees as living things—their beauty and their uses, the responsibility to future generations, and the necessity for a long-sighted policy of tree planting.

This year some of the schools have gone further than the conventional arbor day program by building rockeries, with flat slabs bearing the figures 1936. As a centenary gesture also the Department of Education is stimulating interest in its bird club movement. There are now 600 clubs associated with schools.

Model City Rises From Farm Land Near Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 10—In a 6000-acre tract of farm and wood land, three miles north of here, a crop of 43 buildings to house 110 families has displaced, this year, the usual yield of corn and hay. These units, now under roof and rapidly nearing completion, are the first of the 1000 homes in the Federal Government's largest Resettlement Housing project known as "Green Hills."

Located within a few miles in several directions of concentrated factory centers, this demonstration "garden city"—a town in the country—has been planned to supply better houses for industrial workers whose annual rent budget falls below $400. Since the Resettlement Administration studies showed that Cincinnati like most industrial cities was falling far behind needs in the construction of dwellings for the lower income group and that only the undesirable habitations were left to it, the Administration chose this site where it would be possible to guarantee permanently plenty of open space with woods and parks.

At its completion, this town will be owned and managed by a nonprofit corporation. It will be incorporated as a village giving the inhabitants all the rights of any other

Fulham's Organized Games Take Children Off Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Borough of Fulham has gone some way toward solving the problem of keeping poor children from the danger of playing in the streets. A games organizer was appointed to arrange programs of sports and other amusements in the parks, and it has been found that children who would otherwise be playing in the streets flock to the parks.

In consequence the Borough authorities say that the number of street accidents involving children during the summer holidays has shown a marked decrease. The games organizer's wages come from the pockets of the ratepayers, but it is reckoned in Fulham that they show a handsome return in children's safety.

Leader in Population

New York, one of the 13 original states, has been since 1820 the most populous in the union.

Junior Chamber Names Farm Youth Committee

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10 (AP)—An effort to bring closer understanding between rural and urban young people, through appointment of a farm youth committee, was announced here last night by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The committee, Walter E. Holman, president of the Junior Chamber, stated through national headquarters, will seek to stimulate a better understanding of community and national problems by open forum discussions to be held in various parts of the country.

Bad Effects of Alcohol Taught

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—With liquor being sold in 17 counties and a commission studying plans for a statewide system—or local option for the remaining counties—North Carolina has taken its fight against the evils of alcohol into the public schools. The State Department of Public Instruction has just outlined a course of study for the sixth grade, in which the bad effects of alcohol and narcotics will be taught. The law requiring this was passed by the same legislature that legalized liquor sales.

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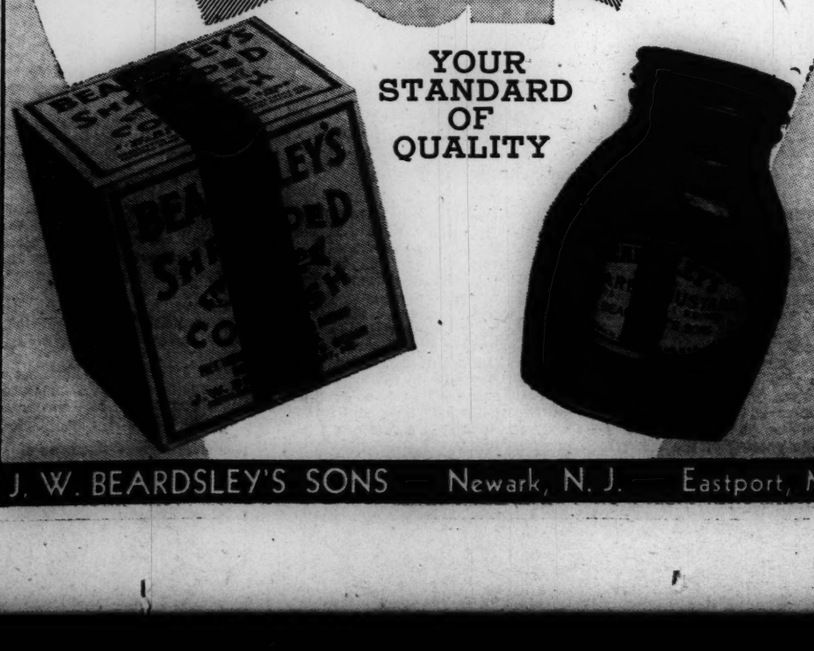

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Industrial Research Advised For Co-operation of Americas; New World Front Proposed

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Economic nationalism, economic self-sufficiency or whatever other term better fits the case, plus the necessity of embarking upon a middle course between such a predicament and the old-time extreme economic internationalism, was the last of the inter-American relationship "misconceptions" dwelt upon by Henry Grattan Doyle, dean of the Columbian college, George Washington university, in his talk before the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Va.

The extreme form of nationalism adopted by various American republics to attain a measure of self-sufficiency is well known to the student of Pan American trade, and is also known to be the forerunner of economic deterioration. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has pointed out again and again that "all excesses in the matter of trade barriers should be removed," and that "all unfair trade methods and practices should be abandoned."

Against Statesmen's Judgment

Dean Doyle took the stand, in his lecture, that no nation can achieve a full measure of stable trade recovery while international trade remained in the condition into which it has been plunged during the years of depression. He showed how the drift away from what might be called a co-operative effort to increase trade had been intensified in late years, although against the judgment of responsible statesmen.

Tariff Barriers

He explained that since the World War the United States had revised its tariff structure upward on three different occasions. He called attention to the Smoot-Hawley Tariff act which helped to "set in motion a spiral of retaliation and counter retaliation, and to start a race for a forcible contraction of international trade."

Northern exports have shrunk, he said, because of two outstanding causes:

1. Increase of trade barriers in the countries which constitute the normal markets for what the North has to sell.

2. Discriminatory practices on the part of those countries which place northern exports at a disadvantage with respect to their foreign competitors.

Beyond Trade

Persons interested in Latin-America, and more especially in a Pan America, often ask, "What may be done to tie the American republics into some sort of a coöperating group?" The query does not refer to commerce alone. It goes back of trade relations to the very depth of the problem which Dean Doyle labels "misconceptions."

Many have been the replies to this query. Temperament has much to do with misunderstandings; but natural, unnatural, or call it what one will, antipathies can be overcome if the proper steps are taken. The writer, satisfied that this was so, approached Dean Doyle and asked, point blank, what remedies he had for the final elimination of misconceptions. His answer was as follows:

"At the bottom of any real understanding lies a decent humility with regard to our own faults; a decent self-respect, based on our acknowledged virtues; and a fair-minded recognition that the other fellow is entitled to his self-respect as well."

Knowing the Languages

Requested to be more specific, Dean Doyle named four fundamental requisites.

1. A common understanding of both Spanish and English, essential for commercial, cultural and academic intercourse, or in other words, for a clear conception of the problems confronting each of the 21 American republics.

2. Investigation through research laboratories for economic development plus the removal of barriers to industrial, mining and agricultural progress.

3. The development of intellectual and cultural projects having to do with the histories and current affairs of the Americas.

4. Ethnological investigations, especially covering the Indian population of the southern nations—a population totally different from the Indians who once were in the majority on the northern continent and whose future may have much to do with the form and stability of government in the southern countries.

"No amount of fine talk will ever take the place of calm analysis of scientifically collected data leading to constructive achievements," Dean Doyle added. "By achievements I am holding in thought to those worked out in the political, economic, literary, and scientific fields as a means of building mutual confidence and understanding."

Solid American Front

The "misconceptions" mentioned and the remedies outlined, concern all citizens who seek for a solid American front against disturbingly changing conditions across the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. The days for oratory about good will and brotherhood belong to the past. They may have served a useful purpose. They may have stirred the thoughtful North American and Latin-American citizens to the realization that something more lasting than words is needed, that something concrete is necessary.

There are signs that this is true; there are other signs pointing to extreme nationalism. One may hardy say that the American continents have come to the cross roads. They have been there for years. One may say, however, that the nations must decide which road they are to follow. To get them to choose the road paved with something more than good intentions is the purpose of Dean Doyle and of others who, like him, know the histories of the Americas and the peoples.

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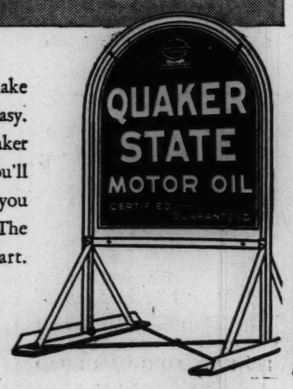

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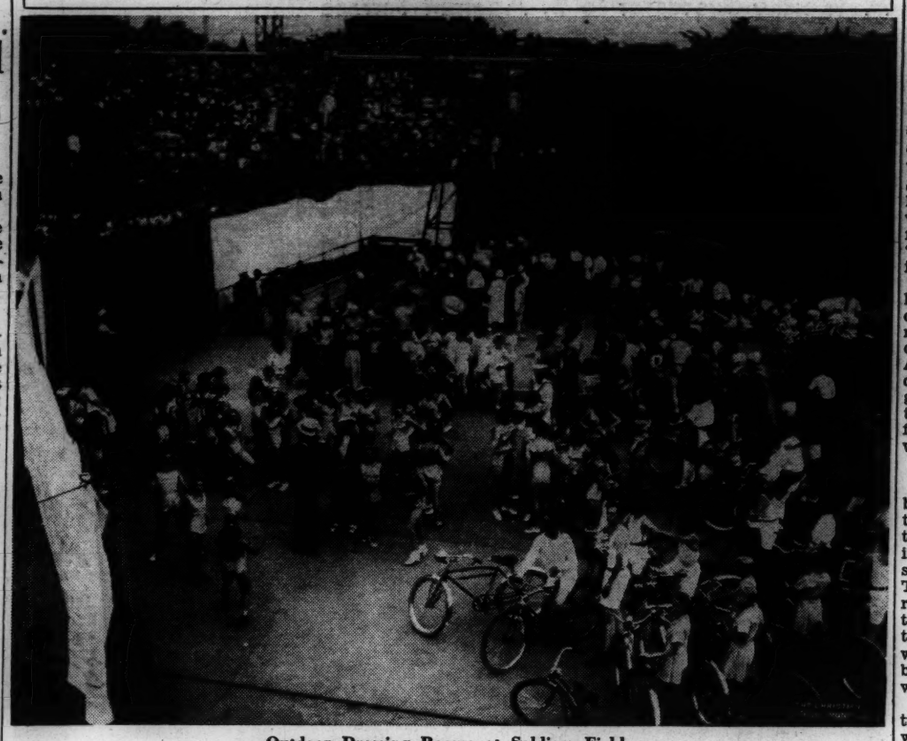

Outdoor Dressing Rooms at Soldiers Field
Youthful Participants Awaiting Their Cues to Go Under the "Big Top"

Geneva as World Air Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—It is intended to make of Geneva an international air center similar to that of Zurich on the other side of Switzerland.

This interesting announcement is made by the Federal Air Office in a letter to the Federal Council. Present developments assure to Geneva a considerable importance in the European scheme of aviation, and there will be additions to the many lines which already pass through this corner of Switzerland.

Close to City

The flying field of Geneva is exceptionally close to the city. Generally in Europe it is necessary to spend some time in an automobile to reach the nearest city to the aerodrome. Twenty or thirty miles are by no means unusual. But in the case of Geneva the distance between the "aéroport" and the Cornavin station is less than two and a half miles.

As Albert Picot recently remarked in a special number of the Journal de Genève devoted to the air systems which converge on Geneva, this city for centuries owed a large part of its economic force to its geographical situation. From remote antiquity it was a bridge between Gaul, Rome, and the old Germanies. Unfortunately it did not avail itself of its natural advantages when railroads were springing up, and found itself left off the direct routes. Precisely for this reason, it has been specially keen on taking its place in the network of air communications which have been established all over Europe.

Modern Equipment

Immediately after the war it began to plan and to construct, foreseeing the remarkably rapid growth of the new means of locomotion. It secured an aéroport covering over a hundred acres, which it has fitted up with the most modern instruments. It has spared no pains to improve the state of the terrain.

This does not mean that everything is perfect and that nothing more remains to be done. The authorities are well aware of the necessity of effecting further ameliorations, and although Geneva, like most cities, is struggling with financial difficulties, it is proposed to make the flying field still more attractive in the near future.

Tourism-Consciousness

"Tourism" is a word which has come into vogue in the past few years. The world has become "tourism-conscious." Each country endeavors to draw tourists by various devices; and when circumstances keep tourists away there is much grumbling. But the tourist of the air is comparatively a new-comer. One had thought of the airplane as used for military and mail purposes; as used to transport passengers quickly from one capital to another, and although some of those passengers might be on business bent, and others be traveling purely for pleasure, one could hardly think of them as air "trippers." Now, however, a tourism of the air has been organized; and Geneva properly boasts that it is conveniently placed for short air excursions.

Within a radius of Geneva are many of the beauty spots of France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. There are lakes and mountains and famous resorts. A good deal of attention has been paid to this tourist type of flying which seems to be capable of great expansion.

At Junction-Point

"Geneva, placed in the southwest of the Swiss plateau, where the Alps and Jura converge, is naturally called upon," writes M. Picot, "to assume the role of an international aeroport for all the traffic which comes from the East of Europe by Zurich, and from the North by Stuttgart—traffic which pursues its way toward the south of France, the Mediterranean, Spain and Northern Africa. At the present time Geneva constitutes the junction between these lines of the East and the North and the French lines. The traveler who takes a plane from Geneva for Lyons or the German plane for Marseilles is in a few hours at Tunis, Algeria, Barcelona. He can continue his voyage to Morocco, Senegal and South America."

It is added that when France develops its air lines, both inside and outside the country, to the same degree as Germany has already developed its domestic and international air lines, Geneva will certainly occupy a foremost place as an international air center. At present Zurich has an advantage over Geneva, on account of the greater importance of German traffic.

International Medium

The Germans were, indeed, quick to observe that aviation is essentially international. In the United States are immense distances, which make flying, even within the borders of the United States, a commercial proposition. But in Europe, if Russia is left out of the picture, it is impossible to fly far without traversing frontiers. It follows that no European country can make much progress unless it definitely lays itself out to enter into international arrangements. Usually these arrangements pass unnoticed by the public. It is only exceptionally that attention is directed to (for example) what would seem to be a purely technical agreement between Italy and Germany which was this year the subject of lively gossip and political comment.

Extraordinary strides are certainly being made, and flying is being accepted as a normal method of travel. The German company alone reports that in the past ten years the number of passengers has multiplied by fifteen. Almost equally swift has been the growth of the transport of goods by air as well as postal services.

It is probable that the next ten years will witness a mathematical progression of the present figures; and Switzerland, alive to the prospects, looks to Zurich and Geneva to play their part in the development of European aviation.

[A German translation of this article appears on another page.]

Canada's Premier Going to Geneva With Delegation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 10—When Premier Mackenzie King leaves here on Saturday en route to Geneva and the League of Nations, opening Sept. 21, he will be accompanied by as efficient a group of delegates as Canada has ever sent to represent it.

First, there is Raoul Dandurand, Government leader in the Senate, and a former president of the League Assembly. This veteran diplomat is paired with the aggressive, but comparatively inexperienced, Minister of Labor Norman McLeod Rogers, former professor of history at Queen's University.

Dr. O. D. Skelton, under-secretary of state at Ottawa and the Dominion's chief authority on international affairs, will be alternate representative with Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canada's permanent representative at Geneva, whose refusal to be merely a "rubber stamp" has heightened his prestige even while it has, on one memorable occasion, embarrassed the present government. Col. G. P. Vanier, formerly at Geneva and now attached to the Canadian High Commissioner's Office at London, will serve as expert adviser to the delegation.

The delegation sails Saturday on the Empress of Britain and expects to be away about six weeks.

On his way back the premier will stop off in London to discuss affairs with the British Government.

Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, will be acting premier in Mr. King's absence.

The Cabinet has been working overtime on such important matters as the reorganization of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Radio Commission, acquisition of share ownership of the Bank of Canada and reorganization of several government departments are still under consideration.

Mr. King has announced that the new National Harbors Board at Ottawa will consist of Ralph O. Campney, a Vancouver lawyer, as chairman; Col. A. E. Dubuc, now chief engineer of the railways department, and B. J. Roberts, now assistant deputy minister of finance. Each will draw a salary of around $10,000 per annum.

Appointments of several lieutenant governors and judges are still pending. The term of Lieutenant-Governor W. H. Covert in Nova Scotia has been extended to May 1.

U. S. Lines Open Bids To Build New Vessel

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—The United States Lines opened bids yesterday for construction of a passenger liner of the same size as the Manhattan and the Washington, ace ships of the U. S. merchant fleet.

A bid of $12,995,000 for a duplicate of the Washington was received from the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J. The same company submitted a bid of $13,095,000 for a similar boat with improved engines.

The Federal Shipbuilding Corporation, Kearny, N. J., entered a bid of $16,500,000 for an improved type of ship of the size of the Washington. The company stipulated, however, that any increase due to possible greater labor costs would have to be borne by the U. S. Lines, unless the latter company agreed to a flat sum of $17,500,000.

Bids will be submitted to Secretary of Commerce Roper and will be given further consideration by Federal and company officials before an award is made.

community in the State. Already several hundred applications for homes here have been filed.

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Chicago Youths Stage Circus—Horses, Clowns 'n' Everything

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Something new in circuses. Almost 1500 youngsters gathered from the city parks, having seen few real circuses themselves but well versed in stunts on the cellar door, put on Chicago's first city-wide home talent circus here recently. It went off so much like a professional five-ring extravaganza under the "big top" that it is planned to make it an annual event.

All summer the boys and girls were kept busy getting ready for the feats of the clowns, acrobatic stunts, pyramids of ladders, scenes from Roman days, and pioneer-Indian clashes. After rehearsing various acts in the city's parks, they assembled the program in Soldier field on the downtown lake front. All the motrers and fathers, aunts, uncles and neighbors were invited.

March Into Arena

At the blare of the trumpet, the boys and girls came marching into the open-air arena before a crowd that filled the amphitheater. Girls in riding outfits stepped along to swinging marching band music. They were followed by youngsters representing the American Indians, their bodies bronzed from top to toe, long lines of girls in fluffy long white dancing dresses, clowns, acrobats, and gymnasts, interspersed with elephants and giraffes.

A whole section of the grand entrance parade consisted of horses—white horses, brown horses, black horses prancing along with little evidence that hidden under their skin were pairs of boys directing their maneuvers. Trick horses they were, too, for they answered the questions of the interlocutor, nodding to left and right or up and down, depending upon the nature of the query.

With the speed and expedition of the "greatest animal show on earth," the participants quickly changed from one act to another, keeping three and sometimes seven rings moving simultaneously. The spectator hardly knew whether to keep his eyes on the girl in black balancing on the horizontal bars, to watch a group somersaulting on a long mat, or to glance at other rings where hundreds of girls danced with bows and arrows, or stretched their fluffy white gowns like butterflies.

Again the whole arena was filled with acrobats performing on "sky-piercing" ladders. At the sound of the whistle, boys climbed to their places inside and outside parallel ladders. At the second sound of the whistle, they stretched out, forming a huge human crecent. Meanwhile, all through the arena other groups were reaching the climax of their own acts. As the whistle blew, the audience scanned a field filled with scores of groups holding their position for the moment and then down to the ground again and—off they skipped to make way for the next episode.

San Diego Gets University Aid In Consolidation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Assistance of the University of California's public administration bureau in helping this city map out a program for consolidation of governmental activities in the metropolitan area is promised by C. W. Campbell of the university bureau.

At the request of the city council, City Manager Robert Flack wrote the university authorities asking for an impartial survey of local governmental units.

The council's decision to seek expert advice followed a conference with the newly organized City and County Government league which claims that a consolidation of the city and county governments will bring about an annual saving of $2,000,000. The plan presented by this league calls for elimination of the council, and the creation of a governing body of five supervisors who would receive $5000 a year each, with an allowance of $1000 for expenses.

Meanwhile, the city attorney is studying the legal pracedure of how the city and county governments could be merged, should the electorate decide on that move.

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Clarence House Efficient Center Of Monitor Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The offices at 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, in which the European Bureau of the Christian Science Publishing Society is now fully established, have proved even more satisfactory than was anticipated when they were chosen to succeed 2, Adelphi Terrace as the permanent London home of the organization.

Features appealing in particular to those who work in the new quarters are the quietness, dignity and spaciousness of the rooms, and their ready accessibility to one another.

The bureau's three main departments, Editorial, Advertising and Circulation, with associated branches of Library, Emergency Book Supply, Information and Accounts, are all situated on one floor, a wide corridor serving as a connecting link.

The Editorial Department

In the Editorial Department, with its News, Weekly Magazine, and Features Sections, information and comment are assembled from all parts of Europe, Africa and Asia with the exception of China and Japan. Reports flow in continuously by long-distance telephone from the chief European capitals and other leading cities. The senders include staff and special correspondents in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Geneva, Rome, Madrid, Prague, Belgrade and Moscow.

Representatives further afield, including those in Egypt, Turkey, South Africa, Kenya Colony, Palestine, Iraq, India, Burma and the Dutch East Indies, also in such centers in Europe as Warsaw, Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Stockholm, Oslo, Amsterdam, The Hague, and Brussels, communicate their dispatches mainly by mail and cable.

The bureau is also in daily personal communication—through its own staff representatives — with Downing Street, Whitehall and Westminster. Agency news from all parts of the world also reaches it continuously by the electric tape machine.

Radio, Cable, Mail

The Editorial Department arranges the assignments for these numerous representatives. It also supervises, edits and passes upon all the copy they supply. Dispatches are sent on to the Publishing House in Boston as fast as they reach London, radio, cable and mail being the main means of transfer employed.

Transatlantic radio messages are signaled direct from the bureau by an automatic electric "Telex" transmission machine located in the Editorial Department. They thus go without other handling into Britain's radiotelegraphic headquarters at St. Martins-le-Grand, London. Thence they are transmitted to receiving stations in Canada and the United States, and so to the Publishing Society's own telegraph office in Boston.

In addition to the news, contributions to the Editorial Page of the Monitor are prepared by members of the staff of the bureau, by correspondents in the field and by outside experts and authorities on various subjects.

The Weekly Magazine and Features Sections prepare other articles.

The Features Section, for example, handles all copy for special pages such as the Home Forum, Book Reviews, Theater, Music and Art, Home Building, Antiques, Women's Activities and Young Folks' and Children's.

Advertising Organization

The Advertising department of the bureau, through its sales staff in the London office, obtains the advertisements of shops and other retail advertisers in London, also advertisements of manufacturers, railway, steamship and air lines, schools, and other general advertisers throughout the United Kingdom. There is also a section of the London Advertising department which maintains correspondence with Monitor advertising representatives in the British Isles, on the Continent, and in Egypt and South Africa.

There are 95 advertising representatives in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. On the Continent there are representatives in Amsterdam, The Hague, Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen, Vienna, Prague, Athens, Rome and 11 cities of Switzerland, including Geneva, where a branch advertising office is maintained. There is also a branch advertising office in Paris. Correspondence with all of these offices and representatives is a part of the activities of the London Advertising department.

Circulation Department

The Circulation Department distributes the Monitor, the Journal, the Sentinel, the Herald and the quarterly publications of the Publishing Society to the entire wholesale trade in the Old World, excluding only China and Japan.

Some 300 bookstalls are among the institutions which look to it daily for the issues of the Monitor that are sold to the public. Incidentally, the Circulation Department keeps six months' issues of the Monitor continually in stock in sufficient quantity to meet unexpected demands that are constantly arising for additional sales.

The Library

The Library houses a wealth of books and documents to which every member of the bureau's staff turns continually for information and help.

Though of compartively recent development, it nevertheless contains a marvellously complete assortment of standard works and books of reference, dealing with the political, social, literary, economic, and financial affairs of the major nations.

It contains besides an up-to-the-minute and instantaneously accessible assemblage of press cuttings, including practically everything of current interest appearing in the British and in some leading foreign newspapers.

The Accounts Department is an essential link among all the other branches of the work. It is the treasury of the European Bureau, handling all its finances. Furnished with the latest bookkeeping and adding machines, it keeps 2000 separate accounts each month.

Emergency Book Supply

The Emergency Book Supply branch of the bureau deals with yet another aspect of the work. Its function is to meet all emergency calls from 300 Christian Science Reading Rooms for Christian Science publications of which they may unexpectedly run short. It keeps permanently in stock in chests where they can be preserved indefinitely a large consignment of Mrs. Eddy's writings and of the books of the Publishing Society.

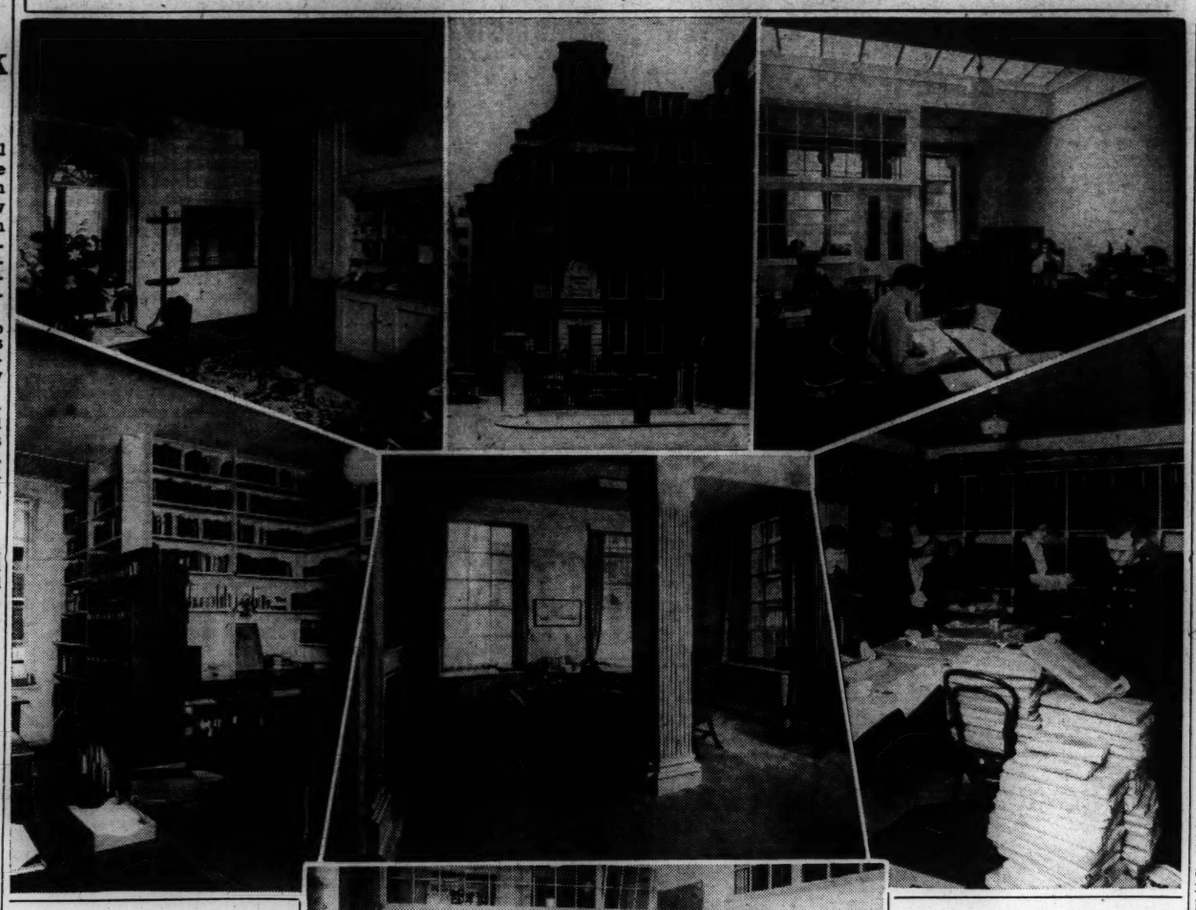
The Information Branch has the privilege of welcoming visitors to the bureau and of answering general inquiries. It furnishes them in particular with any data they may need about accommodation and transport, also on educational and employment questions, besides affording them writing-room facilities while in London.

Looking Forward

After 13 years at Adelphi Terrace, a move has been made to new quarters. They have been years of work and service. Beginning upon a very small scale, an organization has grown up far exceeding in scope and magnitude anything that seemed possible at the first. Some of the workers have changed, but the ideals which have inspired them have been handed on undimmed.

Clarence House, the new headquarters, affords a worthy setting for what is to come.

A Worthy Successor to 2, Adelphi Terrace



Christian Science Publishing Society's European Bureau

Upper, Left to Right—Information Department; Exterior View of Clarence House, Westminster; Advertising Department. Center, Left to Right—Library; Office of Managing Representative for Europe; Circulation. Lower—News Room

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Cleveland Mutes Perry's Victory In Respect to Visiting Canadians

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 10 (AP)—Essaying a role of perfect host to visiting Canadians here for the Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland today is forgetting a custom of 55 years' standing—the celebration of the anniversary of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie.

"Things are different this year," said Thomas A. Knight, secretary of the Early Settlers' association of the Western Reserve.

"It would be kind of tough for us to welcome the Canadians and then turn around and rub it in on them with the victory of 123 years ago."

For 55 years the association has directed a celebration of this American naval triumph in the War of 1812. Committees placed wreaths on Perry's monument and notable speakers asserted that had it not been for his victory, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, Penna., and Sandusky, Ohio, would be British possessions.

"But," explained Mr. Knight, "there are a great many Canadians visiting here this year. They even sent over an exhibit for the exposition with a permanent staff.

"We couldn't very well get away from the custom of laying a wreath on the monument, but there will be nothing to offend the Canadians."

Last year airplanes flew over the lake and dropped wreaths on the monument here and another at Put-In-Bay near the scene of the battle, one of the most picturesque naval engagements in American history.

It was after the Battle of Lake Erie that Commodore Perry sent, or, as some historians say, did not send the famous message:

"We have met the enemy and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

The association's exercises, Mr. Knight said, will "center around the fact that James A. Garfield was the only President of the United States born in the western reserve—tardy recognition of a great President."

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Mayan Temple Discovered

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 10 (AP)—Discovery of a Mayan temple, said to be a great archaeological treasure, was announced today in official dispatches from the Travesia Cortes district.

Madrid Reports Food Scarcity Due to Revolt

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MADRID, Sept. 10 (Uncensored via Hendaye, France) — A food shortage is beginning to be felt acutely in this seat of the Spanish Government as rebel forces continue to hold most of Spain's agricultural belt.

In Madrid there are no potatoes, fresh eggs or butter to be had. There is little sugar and a diminishing supply of vegetables. One can buy no fish. Meat is scarce and of poor quality.

Rebel forces hold the principal sources of beet sugar from Saragossa and Granda. They also hold all the refineries except one in Malaga, another sugar center.

Milk is almost impossible to obtain, and when it is available it is rationed out at one pint per family a day. The bulk of the supply is sent to hospitals.

Olive oil—so necessary to a Spanish cook—is nearly exhausted. There is a shortage of canned goods. Flour, coffee and other stocks also are low.

A shortage of coal caused when the Asturias coal basin was cut off from government-held territory started a rush of residents for alcohol, kerosene and gasoline for their stoves.

No Rebel Plane Near During Kane Bombing, Insurgents Declare

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SPANISH REBEL JUNTA HEADQUARTERS, BURGOS, Sept. 10—The insurgent Spanish Government Junta, following an investigation, announced today that a rebel plane was not responsible for the recent attempted bombing of the United States Destoyer Kane.

(The Madrid Government had formally disavowed responsibility for the attempted bombing, which ooccurred off the Spanish west coast on Aug. 30. Only this week, the rebel commander-in-chief, Gen. Francisco Franco, informed American diplomatic authorities that it was barely possible a rebel plane had mistaken the Kane for a Spanish Government ship).

Today's announcement said that the investigation disclosed no rebel plane was in the vicinity of the Kane at the time of the incident.

Rebel aviators, the Junta declared, are under strict orders from the high command "to respect all foreign flags and especially, as in this case, when the colors flown belong to a state which behaves in friendly and loyal manner toward the Nationalist (rebel) movement."

San Sebastian Given Breathing Space In Grant of Armistice

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 10 (AP)—An unofficial but effective armistice last night halted fighting in the Spanish rebel siege on the Government-held coastal city of San Sebastian.

With not a single shot fired by either side in the last 24 hours, it was believed that the city might surrender to the rebel warlord, Gen. Emilio Mola, without further fighting.

If this surrender should take place, the rebel army would be in complete control of the strategic northeast coastal section of Spain contiguous to the French frontier.

Neither side would admit having initiated the armistice.

There was no authority for the belief that foreign diplomats at Saint Jean de Luz in France had negotiated the armistice directly, but the truce followed upon their secret appeal to both belligerents.

Urgent efforts for cessation of fighting had been made ever since the nearby city of Irun had fallen before a rebel attack september 4.

The municipal Governor of San Sebastian, Antonio Ortega, dispatched his son, José, Tuesday into France to seek a peaceful surrender of the city provided the Government defenders were promised amnesty by the rebel warlords.

This offer, made through French intermediaries, was scorned, and anarchists within the city vowed they would burn San Sebastian to the ground rather than surrender.

Fighting between them and other factions of the defenders was reported to have caused Governor Ortega to send the anarchists into the front-line trenches.

With the city under military control, Governor Ortega said "I disapprove thoroughly of the action of anarchists at Irun. There will be no burning of San Sebastian while I am alive."

Government Repulses Attack in Andalusia

MADRID, Sept. 10 (AP)—Government militiamen at Montoro, in Andalusia, repulsed an attack by Moorish rebels, the War Ministry reported today.

Capture of the towns of Marrupe and San Roman in the Talavera de la Reina sector in Toledo province also was claimed.

The ministry declared that a fascist airplane was brought down by government machine gunners near Avila.

Aerial and artillery bombardment of Oviedo continued, the report added, while residents of Galicia were said to be offering serious resistance to rebel advances.

A column of government troops operatng in Saragossa province was reported by Col. Diaz Sandino, Socialist commander, to have surrounded two companies of rebels which started out from Fuentes de Ebro.

While the rebel headquarters was being destroyed by an artillery bombardment, the government militiamen launched an attack against the fascists and encircled the insurgents, halting both an advance and retreat.

The rebel companies were taken prisoner during the engagement in which four rebel officers were killed together with one government soldier.

Five thousand fresh Socialist fighters arrived in the capital from Valencia and Catalonia and were immediately assigned to the Talavera sector where fighting was reported heavy.

London Presses Lisbon To Join Neutrality Plan

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP)—Great Britain renewed its pressure on Portugal today to obtain Lisbon's unreserved co-operation on the international "hands-off-Spain" committee.

Portugal, it was stated, has not accepted membership on the committee for two reasons:

"1. It wants the committee's scope defined.

"2. It still is afraid of a potential Communist neighbor in Spain."

The committee, which yesterday arranged an exchange of information between European powers on arms embargoes and other neutrality measures, may meet again this week.

Western Canada Kiwanis Bans Liquor at Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—A convention of Western Canada Kiwanis Clubs has just been concluded here. The Saskatoon Club, which was host for the occasion, performed its duties without providing any spirituous liquors.

The keynote of the convention was a more intelligent, aggressive, serviceable citizenship. Speakers urged the support of progressive social reform and that youth be given its full opportunity of expression in world citizenship.

Growth of American Co-ops Pictured by British Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE VALLEY, Calif.—Among the many celebrities attending the Yosemite conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, few were in as constant demand as A. V. Alexander, secretary of the parliamentary committee of the Co-operative Congress, first lord of the admiralty in the Labor Government. Informally attired, his white sport shirt usually opened at the neck, Mr. Alexander was seen presiding at round-table conferences, arranging meetings of finance committees, answering questions at a press conference to a score or more of correspondents from various parts of the world, making addresses. And last, though not least, often late in the evening, after most delegates had retired, Mr. Alexander, gay, laughing, surrounded by enthusiastic listeners, sat down at the piano and played for an hour or two anything from jazz to Chopin.

One morning, after a session in which Sino-Japanese relations were discussed, he consented to spare a few minutes for an interview.

"This is my first visit to the United States," he began. "I have met leaders of the co-operative movement in New York and expect to meet them again. After the Yosemite conference, I plan to visit various co-operatives in Los Angeles and shall discuss the movement with leaders there.

"During my short stay in the United States, I have been interested in the attempt being made to develop co-operative organizations, especially organizations of consumers. The experience of Great Britain during 90 years has been that consumers' co-operatives based on people's own efforts, have been among the greatest factors in raising the standard of living through purchasing power, in encouraging thrift, in providing the working classes with resources for use in time of need. Consumers' co-operatives have maintained and developed interest in and support of democratic control and produced a spirit of independence in our people which, in my view, is so necessary if people are to be saved from looking to state organizations to do everything for them.

"Just as the English co-operatives developed without help from the state, the co-operatives in the U. S. A. or any great country, to be really successful, must be indigenous to the people themselves. My impression of the movement here is that in many districts co-operatives are making good headway through the growth of influence and education of the Co-operative league. But in many large centers of population, there is still obviously great lack of organization from the consumers' end. I hope the hard work being done by the Co-operative league and other organizations, will bear fruit in these centers.

"I recognize the difficulty of conducting work of this kind in face of the grip which the large chain store movement has obtained in the U. S. A. But I believe that once the people understand the value of the qualities of self-help combined with mutuality, leading to co-operative ownership, that movement will make great strides.

"You ask what the program of the American co-operatives should be. In my opinion the ultimate aim of a co-operative movement is to get control of production and distribution. The immediate aim is to improve the lot of the people and do it in such a way as will assist them by their own effort to establish a co-operative commonwealth. The members must control the movement from the bottom up and not from the apex down as is the case in a capitalistic enterprise. I should think that the only way to achieve these aims is organization. Organize autonomous local groups of co-operatives into local societies. There is no other road to success."

Labor Shortage Threatens PWA In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's $7,000,000 PWA program may have to be abandoned on account of a shortage of relief labor, J. L. M. Irby, state PWA administrator, announced here following a checkup of available workers under executive regulations which require that all Public Works projects be built with 100 per cent relief labor.

He explained that none of the projects already submitted to Washington for approval and financing from the 1936 appropriations can conform with the new regulations, citing as proof the results of a recent survey made by the state PWA office, showing that practically no skilled labor is available in South Carolina.

Unless some alteration is effected in the executive order, thereby placing a more liberal interpretation upon its construction, Mr. Irby said, South Carolina sponsors may be compelled to revise their applications and be satisfied with grants of 10 per cent, instead of the present 45 per cent and the balance in loans.

Such a revision would require sponsors to furnish 90 per cent of the cost outright, he pointed out, but expressed the opinion that projects for the installation of water and sewer systems "stand the best chance" of approval under the present situation because of the proportion of unskilled labor they involve.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Wishing to share in entertaining others helps to cement bonds of friendship.
2. Bus, Buy, Bay, Bar, Car, Cur, Bur, Bus.
3. Beard, Bread, Bear, Bare, Brae, Are, Era, Era.
4. 9 x 9 + 9 + 9 equal 99.
5. Square D L (Square deal).

Hertzog Retains Majority Vote In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, Transvaal — Gen. James Barry Munnik Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa since 1924, is a dignified statesman who, while giving first place in his policy to the interests of the Boers, has also long held the confidence of a majority of the South African electorate as a whole.

The 12 years during which he has been the head of the government have seen a series of administrations differing from one another in political complexion but all finding him essential to their successful functioning.

His slogan, "South Africa first," has led him into what have seemed to his political opponents to have been inconsistencies where the relations of South Africa to the British Commonwealth of Nations have been concerned. But his friends have always maintained that it has been the situation rather than his own attitude to it which has altered.

Joins British Support

Originally elected as an opponent of the British connection, he has grown into one of its warmest supporters. The change in his position has been coincident with the attainment by South Africa of full independence within the British Empire as conferred by the "Statute of Westminster" which was passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in December, 1931.

It has thus come about that while in November, 1912, he resigned from the first Union Cabinet because he wanted something very like South African independence, in 1933 he formed a coalition government embracing all the chief political parties pledged to the fullest co-operation with Great Britain. His present administration is on a completely national basis, its only opponents being groups of Nationalists, Independents, and Labor, comprising, when taken as a whole, only a very small minority in the Union Legislature.

In home affairs General Hertzog's policy has included single-hearted endeavor to help the less prosperous sections of the white population, and especially to provide employment to the original agricultural settlers who had tended to be left behind in the struggle for existence.

He has been charged with lack of sympathy for the large African population. But his persistence, honesty, courage, and loyalty to a sense of justice in endeavoring to hold the scales even, are so widely recognized and valued as to have won the support of many who differ from him over individual points in his policy.

One of the most contentious of the measures he has sponsored has reorganized the whole system of African representation. Up to the passing of this law the only province where the African had a vote for the Legislature was in Cape Colony. Even there no African could himself be an M. P. The native's ability to vote for white representatives also was so hedged about by educational and property qualifications as to render it only very occasionally important in swinging the balance in closely contested elections. The new system gives only three seats in the Legislature to the 5,000,000 Africans in the entire Union. On the other hand, it has laid bare the foundation of what is hoped will eventually become a separate African Parliament with purely advisory functions.

Boer War Leader

General Hertzog's youth was spent almost exclusively in Afrikander, that is Dutch-speaking, surroundings. Born 70 years ago on a Boer farm at Wellington, Cape Colony, he went to school in South Africa, afterwards taking a law degree in Amsterdam, Netherlands. He subsequently practiced as an advocate at Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, where in 1895 he became a judge.

Throughout the war against Britain in 1899-1902 he led the Boer army of the South Western Division. He became in 1910 Minister of Justice in General Louis Botha's first Union Cabinet, but resigned in 1912 because he disagreed with what he regarded as the unduly pro-British policy of that administration. In the years which followed he became prominent in opposition, standing for almost complete independence for South Africa.

As leader of the "Nationalists," whose republicanism had meanwhile become less pronounced, he formed a government in 1924. Since then he has been continuously in power. At the same time his attitude towards the British connection has gradually become modified. In 1926 he attended a meeting in London of representatives of all the British Dominions, and from that date onwards his recognition of the value to South Africa of co-operation with those nations has progressively strengthened.

The economic slump of 1932 brought him and his old opponent, General Jan Christian Smuts, together in united effort to meet the crisis.

Tending to Their Knitting in a Serious Way

British International Photos **The Younger Younger Set Tries Hand at Needle Technique**
Is the Boy Craftsman Short a Few Stitches?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Knitting is a sport which is becoming increasingly popular in Britain. The younger "set" took it up a year or so ago and now the very-much-younger set appears to be concentrating upon obtaining a mastery of the knitting technique.

Very young persons at the seaside used to be content with building up and knocking down sand castles. This is obviously a waste of time, and with all the new children's fashions being so widely publicized a knowledge of knitting appears to be essential.

Hitler Reviews Labor Corps Pledged to Follow His Lead

NUREMBERG, Ger., Sept. 10 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, enthused over the hearty reception by National Socialists of his anti-Bolshevik crusade, received smilingly today a solemn labor corps pledge to "follow you wherever you lead."

Fifty thousand tanned, muscular young men marched in review before the German Chancellor with brightly polished spades over their shoulders as the first of a series of formations began in Zeppelin meadow.

On a Pedestal

The Führer, who last night launched a fresh campaign against bolshevism and the Jews, stood on a pedestal on a gigantic grandstand erected at one end of the meadow.

"Good morning, comrades of labor," he greeted the marchers, who were headed by Maj. Gen. Konstantin Hierl, commissioner for compulsory labor service.

"Good morning, Führer," the 50,000 labor corps members responded.

Drill Throughout Nation

Throughout the nation similar spade battalions assembled on their drill grounds. Commands given at Nuremberg were transmitted to them by radio, and they duplicated maneuvers before the group of high party officials which accompanied Herr Hitler to the review.

From Zeppelin meadow, the labor battalions started their traditional march to the center of the city, where, shortly after noon, the Führer sat in an open car in Adolf Hitler Platz, to take the salute of battalion after battalion.

The ranks of labor recruits, dressed in carefully groomed uniforms decorated with an insignia of a spade and swastika superimposed upon two ears of grain, took almost three hours to pass the reviewing stand.

Herr Hitler's warning against Soviet influences brought the possibility of international complications as delegates convened for third day sessions of the annual party convention.

Jewish Issue

"Bolshevism seeks to exterminate governments based on a community of race and blood and replace them by non-Aryan Jewish elements of no race," Herr Hitler warned in his address on "Culture."

"Sooner or later Sovietistic authority states will end in anarchy since Jewish elements possess only despotic faculties, never organizing reconstructive ones."

"The rock of foundation of the state is an authoritarian will," Herr Hitler shouted to the thousands of his audience.

Too Much Liberty

"Unlimited individual liberty leads to anarchy. All states have experienced the destructive effects of democracy."

The chancellor accused Jews of simulating interest in culture solely for monetary gain and asserted:

"The one fundamental truth is that no man can have any realization of cultural achievement, if it is not rooted in his own inner self."

He styled 98 per cent of the leadership of Soviet Russia as "Jewish parasites," and laid responsibilities for Spain's civil war on the influence of Spanish Jews.

The international character of art was branded by the Reichsführer as "nonsense which is as stupid as it is dangerous."

The Führer disclosed his intention to rebuild Berlin as a monument to the energy and creative spirit of the National Socialist party. He gave no details, but said the project, when completed, would "fill our people with pride" because it would be the "only really imperishable investment in human effort whose achievement is art."

Goebbels and Rosenberg Hit 'Jewish Bolshevism'; Freemasonry Attacked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 10—Outstanding among today's events in the National Socialist party rally have been speeches attacking Bolshevism and the Jews by Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the National Socialist system of education.

These speeches dovetailed with one another, agreeing also with that of Rudolf Hess, Deputy Führer, who spoke yesterday. In all of these speeches the world appears as a great community bound together by fate to fight "Jewish Bolshevism." While what has happened in Spain is a lesson on the negative side, what Adolf Hitler has done is the signal to be followed.

"The Red East threatens—but the Führer is on guard. Germany as the advance post of European culture is determined to ward off this danger from its frontier."

Freemasons Hit

This attitude chimes with the order issued last night by the Ministry of the Interior making ineligible for appointment or promotion in the public services any person who was a Freemason after Jan. 30, 1933, when Herr Hitler assumed power. In the case of high officials who come under this point the final decision rests with the Führer.

Freemasons were disqualified from party office in the National Socialist party, in the Brown-shirts and in the Labor Service front in May, 1934.

Colonial Claims

German colonial claims put forward in Adolf Hitler's speech to the National Socialist conference are taken here to strike straight at Britain and press comment today endeavors to show that this matter is ripe for settlement.

Much time and energy may be spent abroad trying to prove that Germany, even if it had its former colonies restored, could not benefit economically. But all the facts and figures in the world will have no effect here, since even if convinced on this issue, then Germany would still make its demand for equality among nations.

Indicated by Führer

This Herr Hitler plainly indicated when he declared that its vital rights are as strong in Germany as in any other nation.

Concerning the economic aspect of the colonial question, Minister of Economics Hjalmar Schacht appears to be the driving force back of the move.

The indispensability of colonies for Germany was advocated by Dr. Eicke, Reichsbank director, at a meeting of bank officials the end of May.

Want 10-Year Period

In summing up, Dr. Eicke declared that "after recovery of our colonies we should within 10 years be able by intensive culture and by sinking considerable capital sums to produce enough raw materials to dispense with much of our own imports from abroad."

His address concluded with the remark that the sooner the necessary decisions are taken the sooner would the political sky be cleared and world trade resume its normal course.

Versailles Treaty Finished

The return of its colonies—not merely a fuller participation in raw materials or a freer world market—is and will remain the demand of the Third Reich. For to National Socialists the Treaty of Versailles is gone forever. Therefore this "colonial stain upon the national honor" must be removed.

Reichsführer Hitler's four-year plan for self-sufficiency is linked with the colonial issue in the thought of the average German, especially since the every-day problem of securing supplies of raw material is becoming more difficult.

Short-Time Work

In a number of factories—as for example where rubber and cotton are required—short-time work has already been introduced and the situation threatens to grow worse unless new stocks of raw material are forthcoming. This seems impossible, owing to the lack of foreign exchange with which to purchase supplies. This issue of short-time work is much discussed among party leaders here since the whole problem of food shortage threatens also to become more acute within the next few months.

Meanwhile, business leaders are wondering whether the new four-year program enunciated by the Führer will not mean greater regimentation under the State and therefore greater restriction of industry.

Juvenile Labor Demand Exceeds London Supply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Harassed employers here telephoning schools to find if there will shortly be any 14-year-olds available for jobs, labor exchanges unable to cope with the growing demand for juvenile labor, compulsory school for jobless children in London closed down because there are no pupils—these are conditions revealed here by Monitor investigation.

At the present moment records show that there are fewer than 100 jobless juveniles in London.

Under the law any child leaving school at 14 and available for employment must register at a labor exchange. While without a job the juvenile must attend an instruction center. There used to be a dozen centers open; now there is only one.

Demand Exceeds Supply

Trade conditions are so good here at the moment that the demand for young labor, messenger boys, office boys, errand boys, and such youthful workers, exceeds the supply.

At the one school at present open for instruction of jobless young persons between the ages of 14 and 18, the Monitor finds that there are about 70 pupils. This number varies week by week and fluctuates considerably. Pupils rarely attend the instruction centers for more than two or three weeks on end, jobs are so easy to find.

Normally this summer there have been two juvenile instruction centers open; the second has closed down to give the painters a chance to get to work at it, since there are not sufficient pupils to make it necessary for it to open. The steady rate of weekly jobless learners has in the early summer months been, the Monitor is able to reveal, about 120.

Rapid Gains Shown

In January the weekly complement of the instruction centers, of which five were then open, was 608.

These figures show striking differences with those of previous years. In 1933 the January pupils numbered approximately 2000. The [illegible] year in August, the earliest [illegible] London juvenile job-hunters [illegible] struction centers gave their [illegible] time education to 1800.

At the London County Council the chief of the department which looks after the care of the city's children told the Monitor that several times recently employers who have been unable to find young workers at the labor exchanges have written and telephoned to know when young workers will be available.

Provisions of the Law

When a London child leaves primary school at the age of 14 or 15, he or she may, if the parents are willing, continue education at a day continuation school, where the fees are 10s. a term.

Attendance at these schools relieves the child of the necessity of registering at the employment exchange and cuts it out of the roll of youngsters wanting jobs and out of jobless statistics. Meanwhile unemployment insurance funds are put by for it, partly by the Government.

If the child does not attend this type of school, or any other secondary school, it is automatically available for employment and must register. In cases where the child is needed to help in the home or for some other reason is legally kept at home, registration is not necessary.

4400 in Continuation Schools

At the day continuation schools a 15-hour a week maximum is worked. Youngsters in jobs can come along for six hours a week. Total registration at the schools at present is about 4400, the Monitor discovers.

Of these 2000 are employed and are aiding their education by taking the six hours of special classes. The remainder are taking the full course and are thereby considered out of the running for jobs.

Statistics show that some 50,000 children leave school in London every year.

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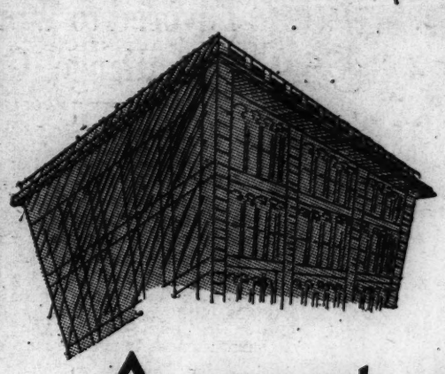
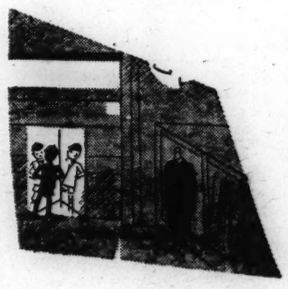


A great new Fashion Store bursts upon New York in a blaze of glory!

Wanamaker's flings wide the doors on a rare and unusual fashion store—the like of which has not been seen in these parts before. Under the towering talent of a distinguished architect, Wanamaker's has rebuilt, from the ground up, the exquisite old north building. Every inch is given over to fashions for misses, women and children. This immense area—five great floors each a full block square—is one of the largest retail spaces in the world devoted exclusively to high fashions. A GOING CONCERN IS GOING PLACES. More important than magnitude of area or beauty of fixtures is the extraordinary philosophy upon which this unique fashion store is built. We faced frankly the fact, generally ignored by department stores, that women love to buy clothes in small, smart specialty shops run by women who have a first-hand knowledge of the social scene. So we have scores of smart little shops. Wanamaker's high fashions won't carry high prices. We know you like the atmosphere of exclusive shops—but you don't like exclusive prices. Here's where our department-store bigness of operation steps in. Because we have *not* moved uptown and therefore save over $2,000,000 yearly in rent and because Wanamaker's New York and Wanamaker's Philadelphia have joined forces in quantity buying—Wanamaker's high fashions will be priced low.



John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

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Yankees Voice Confidence Of Winning Series

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Let's go out and make it four straight in the World Series," shouted Joe McCarthy to his triumphant band of Yankees yesterday just after they had defeated Cleveland in the first game of a doubleheader to clinch the 1936 American League championship. And neither Joe nor his players care whether the Giants, Cardinals or Cubs eventually finish on top of the National League, for they are confident that the batting power which carried them to this sensational pennant victory will be enough to sweep the coming series.

Of course the Yanks would rather meet either the Giants or Cubs in the classic because it would mean a larger attendance and more money, but as far as competition is concerned, McCarthy's outfit does not expect too much trouble from whoever wins. They reason that any ball club that can capture the American League flag more than two weeks from the end of the season, and while boasting an 18-game lead over its nearest rival, can certainly win a four-out-of-seven-game series from the National League champions.

Giants Have Pitching

This Yankee confidence is natural. They made a walk-away of the junior league race shortly after the half-way mark was passed. No other club seriously threatened during the latter part of the campaign. However, like a Harvard-Yale football game, anything can happen in the World Series. Pitching always plays a major part. The Giants, favorites to breast the tape in the National, have a great mound staff and undoubtedly would give the Yanks a good battle.

Picked at the start of the season as probably second or third place finishers, the Yankees piled up a tremendous lead for several reasons. First, the collapse of the Tigers and Red Sox must be taken into consideration. If these two clubs had played up to expectations, the Yanks might still have won, but not with such ease.

Other outstanding factors were the great play of Crosetti and Gehrig in the infield; the work of Bill Dickey behind the plate; the sensational play of young Joe Di Maggio, the leading rookie of the year; the pitching of Pat Maline, Bump Hadley, Monte Pearson and Charlie Ruffing, and last but by no means least, the leadership of Joe McCarthy.

May Pass 1927 Mark

The Yankees have clinched the flag at one of the earliest dates in baseball history and with one of the biggest leads. Only the 1927 Yanks of the Ruthian period, who closed the season 19 full contests in front of the Athletics, bettered the record of the current Yankee machine. The 1936 outfit, however, still has 16 games in which to surpass this mark.

The process of clinching the title was conducted by Monte Pearson, who held his former team mates, the Indians, to eight hits and won by 11 to 3. Monte was behind during the first four innings, but the Yanks finally got to Mel Harder, Cleveland's ace. The New Yorkers also won the second game, 12 to 8.

The White Sox tightened their grip on second place by beating the Red Sox, 3 to 2, in 13 innings. Washington took third place by defeating Detroit, 11 to 4.

The Cardinals picked up one-half game on the leading Giants in the National League yesterday by winning a 15-inning battle from the Bees, 3 to 1. The Giants, who split games of a doubleheader with the Reds, are 4½ contests in front of the Gashouse Gang. At Philadelphia, the Cubs broke even in a doubleheader with the Phillies.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	82	53	.607
St. Louis	77	57	.575
Chicago	77	60	.562
Pittsburgh	72	64	.529
Cincinnati	63	67	.504
Boston	62	72	.463
Brooklyn	56	77	.421
Philadelphia	45	89	.336

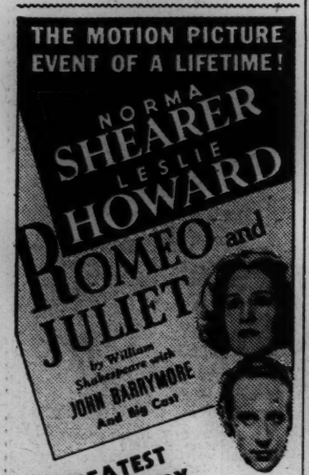
Results Sept. 9

St. Louis 3, Boston 1 (15 innings).
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 7.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4 (12 innings).
New York 4, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 3, New York 2.

Bisons Defeat Bears

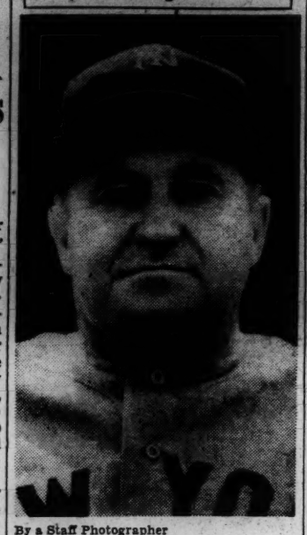
BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons, International League pennant winners, defeated the Newark Bears, 6 to 0, last night in the first game of the best four-out-of-seven series in the semifinal playoffs for the Governor's Cup and the right to represent the league in the "Little World's Series."

Amusements
BOSTON



COLONIAL New! Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
Will not be shown in any other theatre in Boston this year.

Winning Pilot



By a Staff Photographer
Joe McCarthy

Starting His 24th Season Coaching Illinois Elevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 10—There's a stir in the University of Illinois athletic department, for 65 candidates report to Coach Bob Zuppke today for the opening of football practice.

Beginning his 24th season as leader of the Fighting Illini, Zuppke will pin his hopes on a squad well fortified with experienced ends and backs but largely depending upon sophomore replacements for guards and tackles. If the sophomore linemen develop as Zuppke hopes, it is possible that the Illini will be somewhat taller and heavier than has been the case for several years, but even then will probably fall below the Big Ten standard in these specifications.

There is no talk of championships in the Illinois camp but much confidence that the Illini will play interesting football and win their share of victories.

Practice must proceed briskly for Zuppke must have a team ready within a month to face Coach Howard Jones' Trojans from Southern California who will invade the stadium on Oct. 10. The Illini will open their season two weeks after the start of practice, encountering the strong DePaul eleven on Sept. 26, then meeting Washington a week later, Oct. 3.

Zuppke has 11 days of uninterrupted practice except for time necessary for his men to register. University instruction will begin Sept. 23. The traditional freshman-varsity game cannot be played this season as the DePaul game falls on the usual date.

The nucleus of the squad will be 13 lettermen: Elvin Sayre, captain and center; Cliff Kuhn, guard; Jack Berner, tackle; Ken Nelson, Gene Dykstra and Francis Cantwell, ends; Wib Henry, quarterback; Jewett Cole, Bob Grieve, John Kanosky and Lowell Spurgeon, halfbacks; Tom Wilson and John Theodore, fullbacks. Berner's availability is doubtful.

Other players with squad experience who were asked to report are:

Center—David Turnbull.
Ends—William F. Bennis, William Kusz, Edward J. Skarda.
Guards—Carl Knox, Charles Stotz, Ralph Favo, Richard Fay, Henry L. Bruder.
Tackles—Edward Burow, Philip Cherry, Robert Estergard, Howard Fletcher, Harold Koplar, LaRue Morris.
Quarterback—William Charle.
Fullback—Andrew Glosecki.

Opposition Grows Against A. A. U. Shift

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (AP)—When Avery Brundage returns home late this month, he'll step right out of the Olympic frying pan in the Amateur Athletic Union fire.

The American Olympic Committee and A. A. U. head, criticized for his handling of the Olympic athletes will find a feud brewing over the location of the national convention.

Houston was awarded the 1936 convention at the last meeting. Now a mail vote is being taken among the A. A. U. governors on the administration proposal to shift the meeting to Chicago. The vote will close Oct. 12.

Despite Executive Secretary Daniel E. Ferris's statement "There's no politics in the proposed shift," the proposal has served to line up rival factions along much the same lines as when the A. A. U. debated whether to support the Olympics.

"The idea is to save money and time for most of the delegates," Ferris said. "Chicago was not the first alternative city suggested but appealed to officers of the A. A. U. as the most practical location. Anyway, there is nothing arbitrary about it. The members as a whole, not any one group, will decide the matter by their votes."

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	92	46	.667
Chicago	74	64	.536
Washington	73	65	.529
Detroit	72	66	.522
Cleveland	71	66	.518
Boston	70	69	.504
St. Louis	49	84	.368
Philadelphia	48	89	.350

Results Sept. 9

New York 11, Cleveland 2.
New York 12, Cleveland 9.
Chicago 3, Boston 2 (13 innings).
Washington 11, Detroit 4.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, rain.

Reds Purchase Five

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds, enjoying one of their most prosperous seasons in a decade, set their sights toward the National League pennant yesterday by paying $80,000 in cash and players for five minor league stars. The purchases, which included four players from Nashville of the Southern Association and Third Baseman Eddie Joost of the San Francisco Missions, brought to more than $115,000 the total the Reds have spent for baseball "ivory" in the last few weeks. The four Nashville players, bought for $55,000 in cash and five players, were John Van der Meer, pitcher; Joe Dwyer, outfielder; James P. Outlaw, third baseman, and John Peacock, catcher.

Orioles Surprise Red Wings

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—The Baltimore Orioles surprised the Rochester Red Wings last night, taking a 4 to 2 decision in 10 innings in the first game of their best four-out-of-seven series in the semifinals of the International League playoffs.

Perry Is Still Favored to Win Challenge Cup

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—That a new United States men's lawn tennis singles championship trophy will have to be purchased for next year's tournament is the consensus of opinion of those who have been watching the progress of the 1936 championship which is being played on the courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club at Forrest Hills.

Has Two Legs on Trophy

Fred. J. Perry, the British star, has two legs on the present trophy and he still stands out as the most likely winner this year. If he does come through to victory, he will be the first foreigner ever to win permanent possession of one of these prizes, though foreigners have frequently been champions before.

Jean Rene Lacoste has won twice, as has H. Ellsworth Vines, during the duration of the present trophy, which has been in circulation since William T. Tilden 2d acquired the last one, way back in 1925, while the names of Henri Cochet, John Hope Doeg, Tilden, and Wilmer L. Allison are also on its sides.

But none of these are in the present tourney, and the play of Perry this week has been of such high character that it will take better play than any of his prospective opponents, Bryan M. Grant Jr., who will meet him in the semifinals, or any of the group in the lower half, have so far shown to halt his success.

Miss Marble Slipping

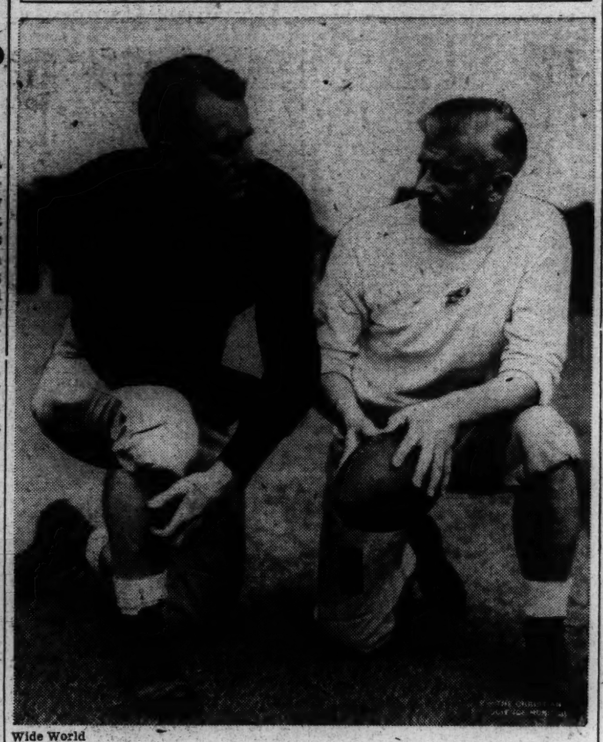
The success of Helen H. Jacobs, the defending champion, is more doubtful. Her recent fall still bothers her, and the play of her probable opponents during the next three days has also been on the strong side. Katherine Stammers is the strongest of her challengers, on performance, as Alice I. Marble shows traces of slipping in her recent matches. But the latter may be reserving her forces for the final test, and display all her oldtime skill in the next matches.

Both are in the semifinals as the result of yesterday's play, the English lefthander having a hard three-set battle to overcome Carolin Babcock, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, while Gracyn Wheeler carried Miss Marble to 6—2, 9—7, before the Palm Springs player won the match.

The long battles preceding his match held up Perry until past six o'clock, before he took the court against Henry M. Culley, the conqueror of Sidney B. Wood Jr., and the approaching darkness, casting shadows over the stadium court, bothered the Englishman. In spite of this he played his game, as he afterward expressed it, and trusted to good fortune to keep the ball in the court. Yet in spite of the handicap, he disposed of Culley in short order, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. It was a fine example of the sound play which has carried Perry to the top of international play, though lacking the brilliancy which accompanies it.

Grant started weakly against John W. Van Ryn, but finally hit his stride late in the second set, and ran out the match at 3—6, 8—6, 6—0, 6—3. The little Atlantan found Van Ryn equally effective on most of his favorite shots, but fought him down, and ran away in the later sets.

Soldiers of the Gridiron



Wide World
Lieut. Gar Davidson, Coach, (Right) and Cadet Woodrow Stromberg, Captain, Talking Over Plans for West Point's Football Campaign of 1936

Seven of 1935 West Point Eleven Must Be Replaced

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 10 (AP)—Lieut. Gar Davidson's mouth tells one story and his eyes another as he discusses the prospects of his 1936 army football team.

The young, prematurely gray coach of the Cadets, says graduation cost him too many fellows who were regular starters last year; but his blue eyes twinkle as he lists his tentative starting team this year and you note it is composed entirely of third- and fourth-year men.

Here at West Point, where coaches and natives alike are getting set for a banner season, they tell you the jobs of the departed first-stringers are easy to fill as good as the men they are succeeding.

Graduation took no less than seven of the 11 players who made up Army's 1935 A team. They were Tom Clifford, center; Bill Grohs, quarter; Ed Grove, half-back; Clinton True, fullback; Conrad Necrason, guard; Bill Shuler, end, and Harold Wolf, tackle.

Bigger Than Last Year

Replacing these fellows is a man's-sized job, but the West Pointers believe Davidson can do it even if the head coach does seem a bit dubious about some of the spots. Except to say this year's team will be bigger than last year's and the reserves better, Davidson does not join in the general enthusiasm prevalent here.

"The squad will be bigger, but it also will be greener at the start," he said as he drove 38 varsity players through a drill in a driving rain.

"I'm not worried about their greenness, however, if they've got anything they'll have had time to show it by the time we hit Notre Dame and Navy."

The big problem is finding men to step into the shoes of Clifford at center and Grohs at quarter. "You don't find fellows like those growing on trees," said Davidson.

Army has 11 lettermen back, including the four returning 1935 starters. Not every member of the new team will wear a letter, but all have had at least one year on the varsity and have had their baptisms of big-time football fire.

The line will be built about such stalwart veterans as Johnny Erickson, tackle; Woodrow Stromberg, end; and Stanley Smith, guard. All performed impressively last season and are looking good in practice.

Howell at Center

Davidson intends to use either Maurice Preston or Bill Hipps on the other flank. Jib Isbell, a husky 200-pounder from Union City, Tenn., will get the call as Erickson's running mate at tackle. Gordon Kimbrell and Niles Ohman are battling it out for the second guard post.

Right now Ed Howell of Margate City, N. J., has the inside track at center.

Charley Meyer, a senior, is the only member of the 1935 starting backfield quartet available, but Davidson can plug the other holes with experienced men from last year's reserves.

He is counting on a combination composed of Meyer, at left half; John Ryan at right half; Arpad Kopcsak, who may be a sensation, at full; and Bob Kaspar at quarter. The combination has been performing entirely satisfactory to Davidson and his assistants.

As usual, Army will play a nine-game schedule, opening against Washington and Lee and closing with Navy. The schedule:

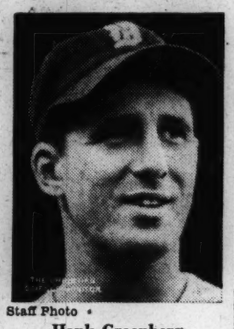
Oct. 3—Washington & Lee; 10—Columbia at New York; 17—Harvard at Boston; 24—Springfield; 31—Colgate.
Nov. 7—Muhlenberg; 14—Notre Dame at New York; 21—Hobart; 28—Navy at Philadelphia.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Fall of the Tigers

WHEN the Chicago White Sox defeated the Detroit Tigers Tuesday, they definitely eliminated the world champions of 1935 from any chance of defending that title. So, for the first time in three years the junior major-league circuit will send a different team into the great October classic. I was one of those baseball followers who selected the Tigers to make it three straight in the American League this summer, but when the selection was made it could not be foretold that the team would have to face as many handicaps as has been the case. Then, too, there were not many fans who were expecting to find the New York Yankees such an improved team as they are. This combination was certainly enough to cause the elimination of the titleholders.



Staff Photo
Hank Greenberg

Greenberg and Cochrane Missed

While not looking for any alibis to excuse the picking of the Tigers for the 1936 pennant, there can be no question about the serious effect which the loss of Greenberg and Manager Cochrane has had on the team. In 1934 and 1935 the Tigers were very fortunate in going through the seasons with all of their men able to play regularly. In other words, they were getting the well-known "breaks" those years; but such was far from the case this season. Almost from the very start of the campaign Hank Greenberg had to retire from the game, and when it is recalled that he was the most valuable player in the American League in 1935, it is easy to understand what a loss his absence proved to be. Then, again, Manager Cochrane had to retire from the game before the season was half over, and his loss, both as player and manager, was even more serious than that of the famous first baseman. When a team loses two of its best players in addition to its manager, there is little reason for expressing surprise if it does not play up to the standard of the previous year, and that has been the case with the Detroit Americans.

Other Players Are Affected

In addition to the loss of Greenberg and Cochrane as players, their absence undoubtedly had a detrimental effect on the playing of the rest of the team. The pitching staff failed to come up to the performances of the past two years and there is no question but what the absence of Cochrane was responsible for a good part of this slump. In addition to being a fine player himself, he is one of the best coachers of pitchers in either major league and it would have been surprising had Rowe, Bridges, Auker and Crowder been as efficient in the box this year as they were in 1934 and 1935. The attacking power of the team was also weaker as the two absentees were .320 hitters while their substitutes could not come up to that standard. Considering what the team has been up against it seems to me that one should be more surprised over the fact that they have done as well as they have rather than that they have failed to make it three straight American League pennants.

♦ ♦ ♦

The International League Playoff

Right now four clubs in the International League are in a playoff to see which team shall have the Governer's Cup and represent that organization in the Little World Series. Buffalo won the league pennant with a percentage of .610, finishing six games ahead of second place. There is of course some money to be taken in by the four clubs which are engaging in this playoff, but it seems to me that Buffalo is the team that should play in the coming series. True, the Bisons may win the playoff and so win that right; but more than once have playoffs found the champions out of the running, a result which cannot make the winning of the Little World Series of much value except from a financial point of view.

More Football At Lower Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—More football at a lower cost became the established policy of the University of California with announcement by Graduate-Manager Kenneth Priestley of a $6 season ticket for nine California Memorial Stadium games.

The "bargain day" seats will represent a saving of 33 per cent over the full price of the tickets if bought separately. The Golden Bear institution is one of the few universities in the country to offer reduced rate season tickets to the grid fan. A season ticket including the Big Game will also be offered for $10.40. As an added feature season tickets will be transferable and it is pointed out by Priestley that the price also includes the Federal tax.

First Memorial Stadium games this year will be the double header against Alonzo Stagg's colorful College of Pacific Eleven and the California Aggies from Davis, on Sept. 29.

Games against St. Marys, Oct. 3, University of California at Los Angeles, Oct. 17, and Stanford, Nov. 21, will be reserved seat games. Two Washington State, Oct. 31, and Oregon, Nov. 14, will be unreserved seat affairs. With the varsity away for three games against Oregon State, Washington and U. S. C., Bear followers will watch Clint Evans' freshman squad against Sacramento and San Mateo junior college teams and the Stanford freshmen.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (first three places in each league.

	G	AB	R	H	Pc
Averill, Ind'ns	136	553	117	207	.374
Apling, W. Sox	124	473	102	176	.372
P. Waner, Pi'tes	130	514	87	189	.368
Walker, Tigers	118	492	91	178	.362
Dickey, Yanks	103	401	95	145	.362
Medwick, Cards	135	557	99	200	.359

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	94	77	.550
San Diego	92	78	.541
Seattle	91	80	.532
Oakland	90	80	.529
Missions	85	85	.500
Los Angeles	85	85	.500
San Francisco	80	90	.471
Sacramento	64	106	.376

Results Sept. 9

San Francisco 6, San Diego 0.
San Francisco 3, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 6, Missions 4.
Los Angeles 6, Missions 1.
Portland 8, Seattle 7.
Portland 3, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 7, Oakland 6.
Oakland 3, Sacramento 2.

Ohio State To Depend Largely On Sophomores

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10 (AP)—On the shoulders of a flock of sophomores rest Ohio State's hopes of repeating this year as football co-champions of the Western Conference.

The first-year talent will provide the replacements on Coach Francis A. Schmidt's squad which will be called upon to play what Buckeye athletic officials term "the toughest schedule in Ohio's history."

Sixteen lettermen, at least one for every position, make up the nucleus of the tall Texan's team, which once again will play "high, wide-open and handsome" offensive football.

That style of game has carried the Bucks to 14 victories in 16 starts since Schmidt took over the reins two years ago, only Illinois and Notre Dame being able to trip the Ohioans.

Backfield Graduations

Graduation cost Ohio 18 years of varsity backfield experience, a half-dozen three-letter men going out via the diploma route, and it is in the ball-toting department that Schmidt expects his greatest trouble.

The line stacks up as one of the best in Ohio annals, despite the loss of Capt. Gomer Jones and seven other varsity stalwarts.

Only six lettermen are available for backfield berths, and most of them saw only scattered service last year. The returning wearers of the "O" in the backfield are "Jumping Joe" Williams, Frank Antenucci, Johnny Bettridge, William Henry Harrison (Tippy) Dye, Nick Wasylik, and Jim McDonald.

Sophomores galore are available, as well as a host of 1935 second and third-stringers; but Schmidt's wide-open style of play demands perfect timing and exact ball-handling, and he sees trouble ahead in forming more than one backfield of big league caliber.

Best Sophomore Backs

William Booth of East Liverpool, Ernest Cartwright of Tiffin, Jimmy Hull of Greenfield, Tom Phillips of Columbus, and Johnny Rabb of Akron are rated the best of the sophomore backs, all of them being specialists at one thing or another, but none having the well-rounded experience of a veteran.

On the line Capt. Merle Wendt is a fixture at left end, with Frank Cumisky on the other. Both wingmen are seniors. Replacements are scarce. Other lettermen on the forward wall are August George, Charles Hamrick, Charles Ream and Charles Gales at tackle; Sol Maggied, Inwood Smith and Gus Zarnas at guards, and Robert Miller at center. Ralph Wolve, junior from Youngstown, is expected to be the regular center, however. The Ohio schedule:

Oct. 3—New York University; 10—Pittsburgh; 17—at Northwestern; 24—Indiana; 31—at Notre Dame.
Nov. 7—Chicago; 14—at Illinois; 21—Michigan.

Emery Belittles Performance Last Year in Amateur

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Sept. 10 (AP)—The second best golfer in the 1935 national amateur golf championship, handsome, fair-headed Walter Emery of Oklahoma City, thinks he won't even be close to this year's championship starting Monday.

"I was just a flash in the pan," he announced today. "I just happened to have a good week last year. I've never hit the ball like that since."

With the British Walker Cup players and a number of other stars arriving at Garden City today, interest centered on the pairings for the first round, which the experts agreed somewhat favored players in the third quarter of the draw.

Johnny Goodman, 1933 national open champion, is favored to come through in the first quarter, though Jess Sweetser, 1922 titleholder, Johnny Lehman of Chicago, Rudy Knepper of New York, Francis Ouimet, Brookline, Mass., champion in 1914 and 1931, and Frank Strafaci, Brooklyn's former national public links champion, are in the same section.

The second quarter is full of famous golfing names. Emery is in this bracket with Hector Thomson, the British amateur champion, Fred Haas, Canadian amateur titleholder, Chick Evans of Chicago, who has held the competitive course record of 71 for 23 years, Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, Sandy Somerville, the ace Canadian who held the title in 1932, Rodney Bliss of Omaha and Dr. William Tweddell, captain of the British Walker Cup team.

The third quarter is dominated by Albert "Scotty" Campbell of Seattle and Reynolds Smith of Dallas, both Walker Cup players.

The fourth quarter is packed with youngsters, including George T. Dunlap, champion three years ago; Yates, Tommy Goodwin, T. S. Tailer, Sidney Noyes, Eddie Held, and Jock McLean.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Kress, Senators	2
Moore, Phillies	2
Gehrig, Yankees	1
Di Maggio, Yankees	1
Knickerbocker, Indians	1
Sington, Senators	1
Chapman, Senators	1
Gehringer, Tigers	1
Phelps, Dodgers	1
Walker, Reds	1
Schumacher, Giants	1
Kampouris, Reds	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	44
Foxx, Red Sox	37
Trosky, Indians	36
Ott, Giants	30
Di Maggio, Yankees	26
Averill, Indians	25

League Totals

American	687
National	540
Total	1227

Fine Scattering Of Stars in Amateur Golf Tournament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK Sept. 10—The distribution of the British and American stars of the Walker Cup teams, as well as the other exempted players and low qualifiers, in the official draw, for the United States amateur golf championship made public today, is very fair and all four quarters are evenly distributed as to outstanding talent. The 46 byes, which will begin their play next Tuesday, are grouped at the head of each quarter, with the 62 first-round matches also distributed, to be played on the opening day.

The first quarter finds G. Alec Hill, Francis Ouimet, and J. Morton Dykes, of the Walker Cup contingent, among the byes as well as Rudolph E. Knepper, and Ray Billows, the young Poughkeepsie star also in the upper half. Further down, in the first round, are Jess W. Sweetser, H. G. Bentley, Jesse P. Guilford, Johnny Goodman, Lt.-Col. H. A. Boyd another Britisher, and J. D. Langley.

Dr. William Tweddell, captain of the British team, tops the byes in the second quarter, with former champion, C. Ross Somerville, of Canada, also a bye. The upper section also contains Hector Thomson, British champion, and former champion Max R. Marston, while John W. Fischer, Charles Evans Jr., A. R. Aitken, another British outsider, and Walter Emery, end up the upper half.

Stanley Morrison, another Royal and Ancient, outside the British team, Gordon B. Peters and George J. Voigt, all having byes, and S. Davidson Herron, the former champion, are in the upper part of the third quarter, while the lower division has Albert E. Campbell, young P. B. Lucas, of the Britishers, T. A. Torrance, the former hero of Walker Cup play, though not on the 1936 team, and Reynolds Smith, the Texan.

In the final quarter, the leading byes include Cecil Ewing and George T. Dunlap Jr., with Tommy Goodwin, Ed White and Jock McLean in the same section, while H. E. Taylor, another Britisher, Sidney W. Noyes Jr., and T. Suffren Tailer Jr., two of the younger stars who qualified with low scores, and the last of the Walkers, Charles R. Yates, are down near the finish.

World's Largest Golf Scoreboard

THE world's largest golf scoreboard will be under the direction of Fred Corcoran at the national amateur tourney next week. The Massachusetts state handicapper has earned fame for his ability to handle scoreboards, but this time he is scratching his head with some doubt.

The board will measure 36 feet by 13 and will weigh in the vicinity of 100 pounds. There will be room for listing 256 matches. On other occasions the first 72 matches were posted on a board and the balance of play took an entirely new listing.

Corcoran is debating whether to take along a bicycle or automobile to speed from one end of the board to the other. It is possible that he will have the aid of George Varhoff, world record pole vaulter, for posting the top scores.

Hope Knowles Is Only Eastern Player Left

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10 (AP)—A 17-year-old Philadelphia girl, Hope Knowles, became the last eastern hope to win the National girls' tennis championship yesterday.

She scored a 6—4, 10—8-upset victory over Jane Stanton of Los Angeles, to enter the semifinals with three Pacific coast stars—Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, Eleanor Dawson of Piedmont, Calif., and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco.

The three California misses advanced with little difficulty. Miss Winslow, the favorite, beat Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., 6—1, 6—2, while Miss Dawson beat 15-year-old Helen Bernhard of New York, in love sets, 6—0, 6—0. Miss Osborne eliminated Elena Ciccone, Newton Center, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

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Hedges or Walls?

"HOW lovely these hedges are," said a friend the other day.

"Yes," I admitted, "but I think I would rather have walls all the same."

"Walls!" she exclaimed in amazement. "Why, there's surely no comparison. Walls are the dullest means of dividing the countryside."

"Do you really think so?" I said. "Then let's talk it out. I'll be the wall and you be the hedge, and by the time we've finished we ought to know more about each other."

THAT WAS HOW this argument began.

"Why, you only have to think," began the Hedge with gusto, "of all the lovely things that go to make me: may trees, white and pink and red, blackthorn and filbert and hazel, dog roses, honeysuckle, old man's beard, blackberry, elderberry, bracken—" here the Hedge paused for lack of breath, quite carried away by her enthusiasm.

"Yes, yes," replied the Wall good-humoredly, "I admit all that. Very beautiful they are. But those things depend so much on the season of the year. In winter you are stripped of beauty and are bare. The winds whistle coldly through your branches, emphasize the bleakness of the year and you cannot then give refuge or shelter to those in need of it. Now I do not change like that. I can give shelter against wind and storm the whole year round. Only my stones turn darker in the winter storms, sometimes gleaming almost purple after rain. My coloring has not your gaiety and flamboyance, but gains its beauty by the contrast of its austere grey and sepia against the brilliance of grass and bracken, barley and corn."

"AND VERY EFFECTIVE that is," the Hedge agreed generously. "But even so, your color is too somber and your outline too hard. They lack the softness and the charm that flowers give."

"Oh come," said the Wall reproachfully; "surely you have noticed that I can grow flowers too? Haven't you ever seen my wonderful stone-crops, canary yellow and rusty pink, with their fleshy leaves springing out from the caked earth that gathers in my cracks? Or the innumerable tiny ferns thrusting up their delicate fronds between the crevices, and the ivy that creeps between my stones and binds them like protecting arms? Could anything be softer than the wind-shaken frieze of flowering grasses that smothers the top when it is flat? Or more attractive than the lovely patches of lichen, burnt orange and sulphur, sienna and green, that are splashed in haphazard patterns over my stones? As for my outlines being hard, few things are more satisfying to the eye than the endless variety in line and form of the shapely stones flung endways up to build my coping." Here the Wall stopped short.

THE HEDGE, TOO, was quiet awhile, in silent admission of points she had not noticed or thought about before. Then she turned hopefully to another line of attack.

"Let us come down to utilities now," she said briskly. "You cannot offer the passer-by what I can, pounds of juicy blackberries in season, or the fun of picking a ripe filbert and eating it on the spot."

"No," answered the Wall, "that's true. But then neither can you offer, as I can, the boon of a rest by the way, and the chances of a view not otherwise attainable. One step up and a jump, and you can sit on the top of me. If there were hedges everywhere, no one would ever glimpse the distant views at all."

The Hedge, rather nettled, paused again.

"The fact is," continued the Wall with judicial fairness, "that either of us would be equally missed. Each acts as a foil to the other, don't you think? And in any case, those who read our argument will have their own leanings toward one or the other of us, and their own special reasons for these preferences. But just to round off this discussion, tell me what part in the whole of England you would choose as showing your beauty to the full?"

"LAKELAND," REPLIED THE Hedge without hesitation. "There I am more luxuriant than anywhere else, smothered in summer with pink roses and butter-yellow honeysuckle, with bracken and buttercups and foxgloves embracing me from the grass verge below, and in autumn, brilliant with berries and the snow of old man's beard. That is the country that I love." She sighed with the satisfaction of remembered glories.

"I too," said the Wall at once, "that is the place I should choose, though for a different reason. Down among the dale roads, where you find walls, I am quaint and dilapidated, irregular to the point of tiresomeness, bulging here and retreating there, with no more stability than a wave, distracting to the motorist, trying to steer wih safety between my narrow margins. But up among the fells I am supreme. Only my weather-beaten stones could withstand the wild rigors of winter there, the gales that buffet the hills and bend the strongest trees to their direction. To watch me streaming upwards over the steepness of the fells, like a dark ribbon flung by a giant hand, is to think of the start of an endless adventure, a journey that takes all the hazards of the world in its stride, and fires the imagination to envisage all difficulties conquered and all obstacles overcome."

R. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VIEW OF DELFT: *Sometimes Attributed to Vermeer*

DELFT has for ages been one of the most important and most interesting cities in the Netherlands. For the Dutch it is properly a place of historical pilgrimage, for here William I, generally known as William the Silent, lived and worked; and the whole city is crowded with monuments to its bygone greatness.

Characteristic of the Delft School is the painting of interiors. The most famous representative of the school is Johannes Vermeer, whose fame, and that of his native town, extended far beyond the confines of his country.

Only about forty of Vermeer's works have come down to us and these have been dispersed all over the world. Most of them are simple interiors, some are portraits and two are town views. One of these is in the Rijksmuseum at Amsterdam and represents Vermeer's famous little street in Delft; the other, in the Mauritshuis at The Hague, is a view of the city from beyond the gates, showing the still existing Oostpoort. Of the latter there exists a drawing, and the painted reproduction shown above, which is sometimes attributed to Vermeer, but which other experts consider is an old copy of the masterpiece at The Hague. This work, now in the collection of Madame Van Gelder at Uccle, although smaller than the piece in the Mauritshuis, is well painted. The figures are grouped a little differently than those in the original, and the scene itself has been painted from a nearer view.

Although the scene today has changed, the gate with the drawbridge is still there, but it no longer leads to the principal part of the ancient city, although the old quarters of the town are still approached that way. Two bridges have to be crossed before the gate is reached, for two moats were at one time dug as a defense for the city, and the bridges were so placed as not to give direct access to the gateway. All boats had to enter the town by the watergate, and the Dutch sculptor, H. Etienne, in commemoration, has placed a gatekeeper and his watchdog in a niche above the entrance.

Entering Delft by this gate the tall tower of the Nieuwe Kerk is today still seen exactly as it appears in the painting. The stepped gables, however, have disappeared, but the narrow canals, lined on either side with tall trees, preserve the picturesqueness that Delft possessed in the seventeenth century.

"The true theory"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER discussing some of the theories extant with regard to human creation and existence, which leave the heart empty and unsatisfied, Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 547): "The true theory of the universe, including man, is not in material history but in spiritual development. Inspired thought relinquishes a material, sensual, and mortal theory of the universe, and adopts the spiritual and immortal." The futility of seeking to account for man and the universe materially, and then attempting to satisfy the human longing with the attractions of matter, is graphically set forth in a poem by Matthew Arnold, where he says:

". . . the world, which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain."

This man of letters, who was active during the past century, and blessed with sincerity and deep economic insight, also arrived at the conclusion that the cure for humanity's perplexities can be found only in spiritual development. Hence, in one of his essays he urges his readers to let their thoughts run, as Paul also advises, on things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and "of good report." This is in accord with the gentle manner of John, when he beseeches in his third epistle, "Beloved, follow not that which is evil, but that which is good."

As one is thus inspired by the conviction that spiritualization is the only way by which mankind can gain harmonious being, an opportunity for better insight into spiritual truths is sought. We read (Science and Health, p. 275), "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." As increased spiritual understanding changes our sense of values, we comprehend what Christian Science means by calling real all that is good, because it is divinely created, and calling unreal all that is evil and erroneous, because it has neither a divine cause nor divine sanction. Inasmuch as spiritual man is the reflection of his divine Principle, God, it is clear that in order to acquire happiness humanity must gain understanding of the spiritual and the true. It obviously cannot be satisfied in a glittering world of dreams that, in the poet's words, offers

". . . neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain."

To place oneself under the guidance of divine Love involves the honest endeavor to express the divine qualities, to obey willingly the divine behests, to subordinate one's own will to the will of God in all things, to love one's fellow men, thus sanctifying daily living and finding it satisfying. The result of such loving activity is a blessed sense of security, peace, and plenty.

The spiritual remedy is at hand whenever the ills of the flesh would attack, since divine Love endows the spiritual creation with the ability to express perfect harmony, as thousands of students of Christian Science are proving. Steadily does the army increase of those who gratefully acknowledge that they have been healed and comforted, that their daily life has been enriched, and that they are gaining increasingly the victory over erroneous conditions through their study of Christian Science.

Going on, with divine help, from victory to victory over what formerly seemed insurmountable obstacles, one will prove that spiritual development is indeed the true theory of man and the universe. The spiritual and immortal constitute the only basis of existence, the only firm foundation on which to build in the present, and the only hope and assurance for what is termed the future. Love for God and man constitutes the only incentive for living. True living is activity along the lines of goodness and usefulness. The practice of good consists in thinking good and helpful thoughts—thoughts that are the result of a consecrated love which reflects the divine—and in giving practical evidence of love, a love which springs from consecrated prayer, the consciousness of God's nearness, and the certainty that His help is available. A sincere love for God and man so enriches our daily living that gratitude and joy flow spontaneously from a heart that has lost its discontent, and happily acquiesces in Mrs. Eddy's further statement, that "being is holiness, harmony, immortality" (*ibid.*, p. 492). Thus, on a firm foundation of Spirit and spirituality may be built up a life that is varied, beautiful, and satisfying; that is replete with joy, and love, and light, with certitude, peace, and help in every dark hour.

For Land and Sea

THE lighthouse is the hub of one great wheel,
Whose yellow spokes are long revolving rays,
Rolling their flat circumference through the night;
That circling journey finds the new-laid keel
Of this ribbed vessel high upon the ways,
(So young it's never known the need of light
For reaching port.)

And here a spruce tree stands,
Tall as a steeple; then a picket fence,
A white parade of marching, thin cadets,
Gleams and is gone.

The black, unhurried hands
Moving across a kitchen clock; the dense,
Damp foliage of a bush; the fishing-nets,
Spread on the sand; all share a hundred times
That brief, sharp touch.

A half-run, noisy wave
Curls into foam,—the sea is cold and far,—
The bell upon the rocking buoy chimes
In dolorous complaint; a dripping cave
Reflects the wheeling radiance like a star.

And so these landward things receive the light
As often as the ships that sail at night.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Sunset Glow in Timbuctoo

SOON the afternoon of our first day, it was the Père Yakouba himself who led us into the old mysterious city, padding through the streets of sand. Some were narrow and some were wide, but all were crazy-turning, in a labyrinth of clay-built houses and palaces, strong, rectangular like forts, all flat-roofed with terraces, their pilon-buttressed facades, usually without windows, sloping slightly backward like Egyptian tombs. The doors were tomblike, of heavy timber, sometimes brass-studded, sometimes burned or painted in arabesques. The rare small windows were of latticed wood. Open doorways of humbler houses were sometimes screened with mats or with curtains made of hide. Immediately on quitting the grocery store and parade ground, we had left behind everything modern or European. There are no glass windows in Timbuctoo, nor any electric lights or gas, nor any hotels or European houses, nor any street names or numbers, nor traffic cops, nor cinema, nor motor cars, nor advertising signs of any sort, even in Arabic.

Cars came to Timbuctoo across the desert, but the only means of locomotion in its actual streets is on donkey-back, on horseback or camel-back, or afoot as we were going. There was little traffic of any sort in the streets through which we now were winding—occasional robed figures afoot or on donkeys, mostly black men and women, all barefooted, the women with enormous earrings of amber and gold, and occasionally we passed desert nomads of paler face.

We saw the principal mosque—there are three of them, all more or less alike—a rambling, shabby walled enclosure, also of clay and without domes, with a squat pyramid-like minaret, queerly decorated with wooden spikes stuck in the clay like a porcupine's quills, and surmounted by a gleaming ostrich egg.

Finally we emerged into the principal market place, the great bazaar on the northern edge of the city, and here for the first time found crowds and animation. There were long galleries with arched open booths in which the merchants and traders sat, and others who squatted with their wares spread out in the sand. The wares themselves were disappointing, merely foodstuffs and the commonplace objects of daily utility. There were no goldsmiths' or silversmiths' booths, no venders of fine rugs or curios such as lend color to the great bazaars of Stamboul and Damascus, no "turbaned merchants of the east" with rare incense, amber, jewels, or ivory. Père Yakouba explained that in Timbuctoo the merchants of precious things had neither booths in the bazaar nor shops anywhere, but trafficked privately, either by appointment in their own houses or more frequently bringing their wares to the home of the prospective buyer. This custom had continued traditionally from the days less than thirty years past when the Tuaregs used to raid the city so frequently that no man dared display real wealth in public.

But the market with its booths and crowds was now beginning to be flooded by a strange sunset glow that invested even the most common things with a queer, luminous, almost unearthly glory. Faces and robed men and women moving in it became glorified, apocalyptic, like dream figures in Jerusalem the Blest.—From "Jungle Ways," by WILLIAM B. SEABROOK. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Making of the Besom

IT WAS a good broom—a superlatively good broom. Before its bristling front the tiny straws and sticks and pebbles skittled and scattered away in panic froth—behind it—calm as a patterned shore left by the tide—the cobbles lay clean and polished, the causeway smooth and bare.

I sat on the wall in the sun, swinging my dusty shoes over the kind grass. Never had I seen a yard swept so swiftly, never a yard left so clean. . . .

I went humbly round to the back and asked them where they got that broom.

Being kin to myself in land and thought, they wasted no time side-tracking my sanity; they verified my request.

"Is it the broom you just saw me sweep our yard with you wanted?"

"That's the one, I do."

"Listers at Skyreholm make those besom, and thay're sixpence—ninepence with the tail. . . ."

I turned and started ten miles off to Skyreholm. At the small farm, set near the head of the dale, I found the wife of the besom master.

Next day I went up on to the moor to see him "pull the ling." The grouse were clucking and clacking in the cover. Yes, he said, he'd got to move quick, and get this load off before next week, "because of the birds; they're not to be disturbed while nesting." Why go so far into the moor? "Well, you've got to get the heather just right. You see that's too long, it's bendable, and that short there, is woody." He bent a handful and the stems snapped between his fingers. "You'd be putting more onto the floor than you'd take up with a broom like that."

"That patch would do (I nearly took it), but there's too much bracken among it and stone that twists the ling. You want it where it's grown straight and clean, and yet branched fairly." . . .

We tramped over the heather to the roadway—and so back to the shed—then he showed me his apparatus. A clutch held down with the knee and a long iron needle to thrust through the stems, and the white bindish lash of wood.

He showed me an ash log—about four feet long and pearly white. "They're scarce to get just right now—you see they must have no knots in the length—and it has to be even grown. This is a good piece."

"How did it come like that?"

"Just soaking—soaking in running water. See, here is where I lay it in the beck and tie it under. Long ways of the water—it runs between the fibres better—then it just soaks—four or five weeks. Oh, altogether this piece has been in three months, as you might say, for you can't work it dry. You have to keep putting it back. Then it swells the rings, and they peel up—so."

As the strips came off each was nicely pointed at the "sewing" end, with a sharp clasp knife. There were five bundles of white binding strips tied up ready for use in that shed. I began to realise the thought and understanding that went to the making of the perfect besom. . . .

"Now it's trimmed"—a few strokes with the axe—slanting upwards to the handle end, so that the top of the besom shaped into a surface roundness like an acorn cup.

The feather-soft tail was squared a little, and now: "Do you want the tail?"

How little one knows or thinks. I was suddenly blank before the problem of how would one drive a stout stake into a resistless resilient besom without bending and breaking the ling?

Laughing, he climbed onto the low wall of the shed and, measuring the length of the hold outside against the height of the stake to be "druv," he slipped in the point and, holding it in the air clear of the ground, whack! whack! on the top end of the stake. And the besom climbed up the stake and wedged itself on to its own tail.

That was the last thing. He did drive a wooden pin through, securing the stake, but it was an afterthought, a mere caress of the master commending the perfect thing.

"Yes," he said, "it's done now. Last well, they do. Don't leave 'em lying about in the wet, and stand them on their tails to dry out. Birch is better for some ground work, but ling sweeps finer for stone floors and such."

I paid for two besom with tails.

On the kitchen dresser I wrote the label, printing the address of a London owner of an acre of large yards.

The Maker of Besoms read the address with care.

"Yes," he said simply, "I'll send them two besom there safe. He'll find them good besom, and they'll last him. Tell him not to leave them out in the wet all night."

I have told him.—DOROTHY HARTLEY, in "Here's England." (New York: Loring and Mussey.)

Music Free From the Shackles of Time

I AM almost convinced that Bach is and can be all things to all men and women. The reason that so many are deprived of what is theirs for the asking is due to the fact that they do not ask; and I am trying to discover why this is so. In the first place, then, it is because those who reject the Cantatas may never give themselves a chance to hear a Brandenburg Concerto. The last movement of the sixth of these Concertos is one of the gayest, most high-spirited pieces of music ever written, and its gaiety is to the last degree infectious. . . .

Now I believe that the truth, the integrity, of a work of art can be tested in this way: Has the artist, when it is put before us, convinced us that he has solved his contradictions, achieved his synthesis, with honour, to the highest degree of which his talent is capable? To bring emotion into this rather intellectual analysis of the problem, do we *feel* that nothing more perfect could have been achieved in this particular medium, that nothing more perfect of the kind could have been achieved by any creator? Hegel defined beauty as follows: "The beautiful is the perfect expression of the perfect idea—my grand idea of the absolute. . . ."

Now in the whole world of art I can think of no other creator who so triumphantly fulfils these demands as Bach. Again and again we find him solving all his contradictions to the last degree of perfection, perfectly synthesising inspiration and form, so that we are convinced that the last word in that particular matter has been said; whether it be the B minor Mass, or the "Art of Fugue" or the "Well-tempered Clavier," or the Brandenburg Concertos or any other of his numerous works.

If this be true, it immediately explains two facts about Bach. First of all, the fact that his music is freer from the shackles of time and fashion than any other music in the world; and, secondly, the fact that, although it is as deeply emotional as we could wish, and ranges in mood from the religious, the melancholy, to the gayest and most sparkling, it is *intimately impersonal*. The greater a work of art, the more certainly will it possess this formal, objective, impersonal quality; the subjective, although naturally present, will tend to fall into its proper place. The listener will not find his own secret emotions expressed by it, but will be enabled to identify these with those of the creator, because the work itself transcends the limits of the personal and the subjective.

Bach's music does not itself descend to the personal level, as does, for example, the music of Chopin or of Schubert. What it does do is to lift us up to its level, so that by the fact of listening to it we ourselves become freed from the shackles of personality. Our own spirits, normally pegged down within narrow limits by the thousand and one intellectual, emotional, and spiritual contradictions which incessantly beset us, soar away into the clear eternal realms of the impersonal, or, if you like, of the absolute. This quality is common to every note of music Bach ever wrote.—CHARLOTTE HALDANE, in "Music My Love!" (London: Arthur Barker.)

Interruption

JUST as I'd found the huckleberries
Winking like buttons on a shoe,
Tasting of rain in dingle-derries
Where hard-hack spires and sweet-fern grew
To harbor little whistling quail,—
Just as the berries sang in the pail,
The rain's stray drops fell in my hair.
I heeded not, feigned not to care,
Like a girl whose brothers pelt green grapes at her.
But the drops came faster, patter, patter,
Till like a troup of running boys
They drove me off with their rushing noise,
And the bushes sighed and turned as they blew
As they'd seen sails in the distance do.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, had gone to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut when our story opened. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Mrs. Ellis was called away suddenly to take a niece to New Mexico for the winter. Having difficulty with their household expenses, the girls answered an advertisement by a writer who wanted room and board. After several weeks the reply came — she would arrive next Monday. Garry and Kay, thrown into a panic at the thought of receiving a stranger, worked hard making the guest room presentable. Then came the fidgety hours on Monday afternoon while they awaited her arrival.

Chapter Fifteen

GARRY, feeling the eyes of the assembled family on her back, strode to the breach when they heard the car just outside. She could hear Edna's voice, cheery and conversational as she climbed out of the car, which was a relief; none of that disapproving silence which had shrouded Mrs. Cummings' arrival.

Suitcases, typewriter and rug bundle were handed out; Garry was just hurrying down the front path when a volley of soprano yelps, issuing apparently from the very bosom of the tweed-coated figure coming to meet her, made her jump. A deep voice said:

"Pipe down, Arabella, this instant. Don't be such a little fool. Are you Miss Margaret Ellis?"

"I'm so glad you came. Pretty cold still, isn't it? Hello, Edna!"

Garry's prepared speech had forsaken her. They shook hands—a hearty grip—and in the glare of the car lights she saw thrusting from Miss Emily Humbold's broad chest a tiny head, the size and color of a small russet orange, with two wrathful eyes glaring from a ruff of tawny fur.

"She won't bite; she just enjoys being disagreeable, that's all." Miss Humbold picked up the larger of the two suitcases and followed Garry indoors.

"My sister Kay, Miss Humbold. And Martin and Caroline." Garry hoped her voice didn't sound as nervous as she felt, for introductions always muddled her and just now she was feeling anything but the competent "Miss Ellis" who had composed that famous letter. But Kay came to her rescue.

"I do hope you had a comfortable journey up. Would you like to take your things off or sit down and get warm first?"

Miss Humbold pulled off her hat—a plain sensible hat with no nonsense about it. Very like its owner, Garry decided instantly, after one look at the square face, short grizzled hair and keen eyes.

First Impressions

"Splendid, thank you. We came over the bumps in fine style. Where's my nice taxi lady, by the way? I owe her money, which isn't so important, and a great deal of gratitude, which is. She rescued me from a pink-eyed young man who seemed to have no idea who you were or where you lived, but insisted on trying to take me there just the same."

"That was Eddie Cregan," Edna said, bringing in the baggage. "I guess he don't know much about the roads this side of town. He don't know much about anything as a matter of fact, but that never stops him." She carried the remaining bags through to the bedroom.

As the door closed behind her on the way out again, Miss Humbold exclaimed, "I don't know when I've enjoyed a drive so much." A remark that immediately established her credit with the Ellis family.

The parlor bedroom looked cosy with red curtains drawn and a fire on the open hearth. Kay and Garry had taken a lot of pains with it—pains that were not wasted, as they could see by the pleased look on their guest's face.

"It's just what I like; a room you can work and be comfortable in, and no frills. And that open fire is grand!"

"We've got a small stove, but we thought you'd rather have it this way. And there's all the wood you want for burning. Supper will be ready in just a few minutes, and I'll bring you some hot water." Garry cast an anxious glance at the room's one blot, in her opinion—a little painted wash-stand tucked away in one corner.

"We wanted to give you a screen for that, but there's not one in the house. Maybe I could fix something else. I guess I warned you this was real country, and all we have is a tin bath-tub!"

"I hoped I was going to wash at the pump, from your letter."

"Not this weather!" Garry laughed, and Caroline, hanging in the background, gave a smothered snicker.

"Well, it wouldn't be the first time," said Miss Humbold cheerfully.

Tense Moments Relieved

The tiny Pomeranian was sidling about the floor uneasily. Her small nose worked, her round eyes that seemed just on the brink of tears were fixed imploringly on her mistress; her slender legs, no thicker than a pencil, trembled with suspicion.

Garry stopped to put out a hand, but at her movement there was a startling transformation. The thin legs stiffened, Arabella's ears went back and she gave a sharp venomous growl like the warning of a rattlesnake.

"Don't mind her; she's apt to go off like an alarm clock that way. Just pay no attention to her and she'll be all right," Miss Humbold said.

Supper was an easier and more informal meal than any of them had expected. Even Caroline, who had good behavior written all over her, sat at first with her hands in her lap and only lifted her eyes to say "please" and "thank you," began to unbend; Martin got past the yes and no stage and found himself talking naturally, and Garry felt the weight of responsibility dropping rapidly from her shoulders.

Tapping at the door later, to make sure their guest had everything needed for the night, Garry found her stretched comfortably in the armchair, her feet to the fire and an open book on her knee. A blue eider-down lay across the foot of the bed; from a dent in its folds Arabella's sharp little eyes peered out and a faint sleepy growl sounded no louder than a sigh.

Evidently Arabella too was at home.

A Considerate Guest

There are some people who seem able to settle into a household without, as Garry put it, causing a single ripple. Miss Emily Humbold was one of them. She asked no questions, she had an amazing knack of knowing where everything was without being told; she went her own way and expected the rest of the family to go theirs.

She slept late, breakfasted in her room, and sometimes they saw scarcely anything of her till supper time. Long after the girls had gone to bed at night they could still hear the brisk tapping of her typewriter in the room below.

Her habits fascinated Caroline, who had been told beforehand that Miss Humbold was a writer and that writers were never under any circumstances to be disturbed at work. Passing the open door one day, she saw Miss Humbold engaged in pacing up and down the floor, and stood staring at her in open curiosity.

"Kay said you were busy writing a book," she remarked.

"I am," said Miss Humbold, pausing.

"Is that how you do it?"

"It's how I do most of it."

"Goodness, I should think you'd get tired. I should think ——"

"Caroline!" Kay's voice sounded a warning from the kitchen, but Caroline only gave a little wriggle.

"I should think it would be lots easier if you sat down."

"I have tried that," said Miss Humbold, "but it doesn't work nearly as well. You see, everybody has their own way of doing things. I like to write walking up and down, but sometimes in town that's a nuisance to other people, so that's why I wanted to come to the country. Country floorboards are much stronger."

Caroline looked from the solid wide flooring to Miss Humbold's even more solid figure, and decided that Miss Humbold was probably right.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Photograph by Courtesy of L. Gerard Paine

Raby Castle

Deer Browse Peacefully Before 'Proud Raby's Battled Towers'

IT WAS all too long ago for them to remember—the deer at Raby Castle, whose coats shine like satin in the sun. Lying with their antlers sketched upon the green of the park sod, or stepping delicately, in groups, from one delicious grass area to another, they are content with the present.

What happened in the dim past, within the great, grey castle in the background, is no concern of theirs. They have not studied the history of England. They have not read "Rokeby," nor ever heard of Sir Walter Scott. They do not know that he chose Raby Castle as one of the settings for that long narrative poem, referring to:

Staindrop, who from her sylvan bowers
Salutes proud Raby's battled towers . . .

For nearly a thousand years the ponderous walls of Raby have gathered their secrets. The castle must have been one of the first in the country, for it was shortly before the Norman conquest in 1066 that this type of stronghold residence began to be built. It was a form of defending one's property and person, introduced by the Norman knights whom Edward the Confessor summoned to help him in protecting Herefordshire against the inroads of Welsh invaders.

William, Duke of Normandy, (William the Conqueror), built castles all over England, as he had seen them built in France by the dukes and counts and lords of warring provinces. And the serfs who tugged the huge stones and urged their oxen up the steep hill, usually chosen for a site, made the walls as solid as walls could be made in those days, for they knew that the stouter the castle, the safer were their own families.

Raby is mentioned for the first time during the reign of King Canute (1017-1035), who is said to have built the earliest of the nine towers, the latest of which is an octagonal one added in 1842, by the second Duke of Cleveland.

Many alterations were made in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but many medieval features remain. The kitchen, dating from the fourteenth century, is two stories high, with a gallery in the thickness of the walls, running around the room at the first-floor level.

Early in the thirteenth century the estate passed into the hands of the Nevills, Ralph Nevill, created Earl of Westmorland in 1397, by Richard II, had a daughter known as "the Rose of Raby," who was the mother of Edward IV and Richard III. The sixth Earl of that line was exiled, and his estates forfeited, due to participation in a plot called the "Rising of the North," whereby the Catholic feudal chiefs of northern England and certain Scottish nobles had planned to place Mary Stuart on the English throne. The plot was frustrated. The Scottish government prevented the Scots supporting the uprising from crossing the Border, and the southern counties of England rallied to defend Queen Elizabeth.

Since the early part of the seventeenth century, when Sir Henry Vane purchased the estates, Raby has remained in the Vane family. The present owner is Christopher William Vane or Lord Barnard—tenth Baron of Barnard's Castle, which is another name for Raby Castle.

Unaware of the changes the centuries have brought, the glossy deer crop peacefully the long, sweet summer day.

From the Old Curiosity Shop

TWO thousand years ago, so the story runs, a Chinese prince had a box into which he would speak and then ordering it sealed, sent it to distant friends or subordinate officials. When opened, the box would repeat his message.

Whether this "magic box" ever existed, whether it was a true ancestor of Thomas Alva Edison's "phonograph" or not, no one knows. The details of the story are missing. However, history is quite positive in the claim that a 19th Dynasty Egyptian king recognized the value of having some mechanical method of reproducing sounds and offered a substantial prize for such an invention.

Edison was hard at work on electrical developments, when the idea of the phonograph came to him in 1878. As he told the author in an interview in 1927, "I gave Kruesi" (his chief assistant) "a rough diagram showing how I wanted him to rig up a diaphragm with needle attached to slide on a movable base and follow the grooves of a cylinder.

"I was working on a telegraph transmitter at the time, a device using a paper disc something like the present phonograph disc, upon which were indented dots and dashes. I speeded up the disc experimentally and found that these dots and dashes merged into musical sounds. That gave me the idea that sound waves were just so many elevations and depressions which could be molded into some pliant material. And then, what would prevent them from repeating the original sounds?"

Sound Embossed on Tape

Meanwhile, an assistant, Mr. E. H. Johnson, had been demonstrating an automatic telephone message repeater which used a similar idea, except that the sound was embossed on a moving strip of tape.

There is no doubt but what this development helped pave the way for that first crude "talking machine." No one recognized better than Edison that inventions are not creations, but rather the aggregation of minor discoveries, the final step in a long progression.

A more humble beginning for such a tremendous development can hardly be imagined. The hollow cylinder was coated with tinfoil, and, while Edison turned the crank and spoke into the transmitter, the sound vibrations of his voice made hills and valleys in the grooves of the cylinder.

Then he set the needle at the beginning and started cranking again. To his delight, in a voice he could recognize as his own (with a little imagination) the machine began to recite:

"Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,"—

This nursery rhyme was the first phonograph recording, and Thomas A. Edison the first phonograph artist.

Thoroughly delighted, he carried his instrument over to the offices of the Scientific American and to the amazement and amusement of the editors, put it through its paces.

"What's it good for?" they asked him. Then Edison began his now famous yarn about how valuable it would be to the business man, how he could "speak his letters to the machine," and his secretary listening later on, could write them—when time permitted.

He had invented the dictaphone—a device for tired business men and quite unintentionally provided the world with a new method of entertainment as well.

Boyhood Ambitions Realized

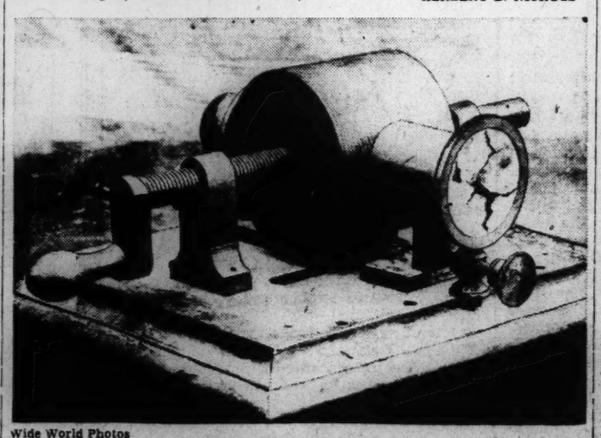
Though Edison was lauded throughout the world in later life, as a boy he was just an average American, not particularly smart in school, even though he could write good compositions. One day his teacher sent him home with a note for his mother telling her what a dull pupil he was, a boy with no promise. It was then she decided to teach her son herself.

Like most inventors who make inventing a life-time occupation, Edison began "tinkering" with things as a youngster. There were many laughable incidents like the time he tried to find out whether he could do as good a job at hatching duck eggs as the disturbed mother duck herself, or the time he tried to run a playmate's lighter-than-air craft by filling it with effervescent salts.

He also had some experiences not so laughable. His mother was most patient with chemical concoctions brewed in the cellar until they became too odoriferous. She shooed him out. Then he moved to the corner of a baggage car until an experimental accident set the car on fire. Again he lost his laboratory.

Early in his experimental work he learned a valuable lesson which came about while he was perfecting the automatic vote recorder, a device to prevent dishonest counting of votes. The machine worked perfectly, but that was the trouble, it was too foolproof and the politicians would not have it. Consequently, he resolved to adopt as his motto, "Find out first what the world wants, then go ahead and supply that need."

HERBERT B. NICHOLS



Wide World Photos

The First Phonograph

A "Prime Minister" of Ellenuthia Saying Good-by to a "Dutch Ambassador." The League of Nations Union Flag in the Background Shows the World Encircled by Stars

The Dominion of Ellenuthia

THE Dominion of Ellenuthia was a dream camp that came true—a dream camp that was run by young people in a lovely spot on the Isle of Wight, where the downs met the cliffs and the cliffs met the sea, and where a tiny village added to the delights of the site.

The name "Ellenuthia" will not be found on any map. It was derived from the letters L. N. U.—League of Nations Union—the founders of the Dominion being members of the South Regional Youth Groups Council of the League. The Dominion was run as a model state, with a Prime Minister, a Minister of Transport, a Minister of Education and a Minister of the Interior. The Minister of the Interior was in charge of all food.

For the purpose of running the camp successfully it was divided into three "countries," each governed by a Lord Lieutenant. Other officers of the State included the Minister of Health, the Postmaster General, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, the Head Fire Keeper, etc.

Each morning at breakfast the Prime Minister automatically retired and a new Prime Minister was elected, thus enabling a number of the campers to gain some experience in the running of a State. Among the members of the group were two Swiss girls, a Dutch boy and a Polish Boy, who acted as Ambassadors for their respective countries.

Rambles to many places of interest in the neighborhood; visits from the Regional Representative, from a Russian refugee who was staying nearby with some British Camp Fire Girls, and from many other friends; entertainments, including a performance by the Pax Players—a dramatic society which presents peace propaganda plays; sing-songs in which Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and Camp Fire Girls joined, and discussions, with specially invited speakers, on world problems, kept the young people busy during the day, and at night they rolled themselves in blankets and sat round the camp fire with the deep blue sky overhead, a moon rising over the downs, and myriads of silver stars floating above the great expanse of sea.

Few of those who attended the camp had met before it opened, yet by the end of the holiday all were working and playing together as one happy family, for they had learned that true government rests upon cooperation, and cooperation means friendship. The camp was run again this year at the same place in the Isle of Wight, from Aug. 1-10, and a warm invitation to join it was extended to foreign students as well as to all who are interested in the work of the L. N. U.

Our Mail Bag

WE PUBLISH requests from a few girls this week who would like to correspond in French. Here is an opportunity for girls in French-speaking countries, or others who understand that language, to use their knowledge of French in their correspondence.

Lois B. (16), of Belmont, Massachusetts, would like especially to correspond with girls in France. She can write in French and is interested in aviation, sports, reading and collecting stamps, postmarks and interesting clippings.

Another French student who would like to use that language in correspondence is Carol W. M. (15), of Waterport, New York. She would like especially to find a French correspondent who has studied a little English. Carol lives on a farm and is interested in pets and outdoor activities.

Jane F. (13), of Rutherford, N. J., wrote to tell us of such an interesting collection of stones that we will quote from her letter:

"I started collecting stones because my Grandmother had a sundial made with stones and other things from different parts of the world," her letter says. "There is a cannon ball from Ft. Ticonderoga, one from ancient Egypt, some petrified wood from our western forests, a stone the Indians used to grind corn with, arrowheads, a stone from the catacombs of Rome, some quartz and many other interesting stones.

"Grandmother had so many stones that they all couldn't fit in the sundial so my sister and I divided them. My collection consists of 25 stones. There are five pieces of coral, two cone shaped shells, an arrowhead, a small piece of flint, a piece of petrified wood and a few others."

Jane also collects stamps and pictures for a scrapbook. She would like to correspond with girls in any parts of the world.

Priscilla R. (15), of Coon Rapids, Iowa, is especially interested in receiving information about Cornwall, England. She would like also to correspond with girls anywhere in the world. She is a qualified second class Girl Scout and is interested in sports, especially swimming, in journalism, camping and hiking, home economics and travel.

Virginia K. (17), of North Scituate, Massachusetts, is interested in journalism, follows current events and politics, keeps a scrapbook of interesting facts and has traveled a lot. She would like to correspond with girls who have traveled in the West Indies, Central America or Canada.

Girls who are interested in music may enjoy corresponding with Maryan B. (15), of Williston, North Dakota, a blind girl who reads braille and writes her own letters on a typewriter. She knows a great deal about music and would like especially to correspond with girls in Italy and Germany.

Irene B. (13), Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, England, is interested in cycling, stamp collecting, school sports and music.

"Leigh is famous for its cockles and it is very interesting to watch their preparation for market," her letter says. "It was once an important seaport noted for its fishing and smuggling although the town itself has now been incorporated in the neighboring borough of Southend.

"Southend has the longest pier in the world, stretching 1¼ miles into the estuary of the Thames, and upon it runs one of the oldest electric tramways in England."

Here is a note from a girl who is especially interested in languages and can converse in French—Doris L. M. (14), Brookline, Massachusetts. She would like to correspond with girls in France and England.

"My interests vary very much," her letter says. "I love camp life and sports, especially riding. Photography is my pet hobby, and I'm interested also in art and books and I love opera."

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world.

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Barbara P. (11), East Gridley, California. Interested in flowers, pictures and clothes. Would like to hear from girls of other countries.

Jane H. (12), Ellensburg, Washington. Interested in corresponding with girls in Scotland and England. Enjoys reading and sports.

Harriet H. (12), Monterey, California. Would like to correspond with Girl Scouts or Girl Guides in foreign countries. Interested especially in letters from Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Rosemary R. (13), Ashland, Oregon. Interested in sewing, motion pictures, poetry, puppets, art, reading and collecting foreign dolls. Would like especially to hear from girls in South America and Mexico.

Sheila G. (13), Hastings, England. Would like to correspond with girl in America or English colonies. Interested in sports and pets.

Virginia H. (13), Leland, Mississippi. Would like to hear from girls anywhere, especially those in foreign countries. Interested in stamp collecting.

Christine S. (13), Canton, Ohio. Would like to hear from girl living on farm in any country. Interested in sports, farm life and animals.

Florence H. (13), Norfolk, Virginia. Would like to hear from girls in foreign countries. Interested in art, collecting stamps, post cards, and animals.

Louise A. (13), Sand Lake, Oregon. Would like to correspond with girl in Spain. Interested in collecting post cards, stamps, and swimming.

Lavinia H. (14), Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand. Wishes to correspond with girls in America. Interested in film stars and stamp collecting, sports, and music.

Kay A. (14) Glendale, California. Would like to hear from girls in England, India, or Australia. Interested in swimming and baseball, also designing and drawing.

Betty E. F. (14), Los Angeles, California. Wishes to correspond with girls in France, England, Italy, or Switzerland. Interested in art, music, stamp collecting.

Alpha D. (14), Hamilton, Montana.

Kathleen D. M. (14), Dunstable, England. Would like to hear from girls in Scotland. Interested in animals and poetry.

Ruth L. (14), Brookline, Massachusetts. Wishes to hear from girl in France. Interested in stamps, reading and sports.

Peggy W. (14), Hollywood, Florida. Would like to exchange letters with girls in Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Germany, Greece and Ireland.

Betty W (14), Columbus, Ohio. Wishes to correspond with girls in China and other parts of the United States. Interested in cats, scrapbooks and postcards.

Clarice B. (14), St. Louis, Missouri. Would like to hear from girls in Hawaii, Alaska or India. Interested in sports, especially swimming, also cooking and literature.

Frankie H. (14), St. Louis, Missouri. Wishes to correspond with girls in England, or any part of the British Empire. Interested in music, literature and sports.

Dorris B. (15), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Would like to correspond with girls in London, Paris, Marseilles, and Egypt. Her hobbies are swimming, tennis, fashion designing.

Barbara J. F. (15), Winthrop, Maine. Wishes to hear from girls in any part of the world.

Dayle N. (15), San Rafael, California. Would like to hear from girl in Scotland, or other English-speaking countries. Interested in music.

Pauline P. (15), La Grande, Oregon. Would like to hear from girls in any country. Interested in collecting post cards and exchanging snapshots.

Frances G. (15), Winchester, Massachusetts. Would like to correspond in French, with girl in France. Interested in animals, sports, stamp collecting and coins.

Avis W. (16), Natal, South Africa. Would like to hear from girls in Canada, England, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, or South America. Interested in collecting silver paper, and cards.

Sara A. A. (16), Rochester, N. Y. Wishes to correspond with a girl student, English or French.

Gladys E. M. (16), Bundaberg, Australia. Interested in music, literature, stamp collecting and all kinds of sports.

June H. (17), St. Louis, Missouri. Would like to hear especially from girls in Russia, India, China and Switzerland. Interested in music, architecture, mathematics, swimming, astronomy, and is studying French.

Boys

Manrits M. (17), Amsterdam, Holland. Would like to correspond with boys of own age anywhere.

Richard M. W. (18), Atlantic, New Jersey. Wishes to correspond with boys of his own age throughout United States, and in any foreign countries. Interested especially in voice culture, with a view to becoming a concert singer. Other interests include aeronautics and reading.

Flight of Arrows

The arrows of the rain have split
on leaf and pasture-stone.
The dark of hemlock-wood is lit
with a thousand arrows flown
from the sky's great bow. And
silver drops
of arrow-heads hang on the
weeds,
and the cobwebs, when the swift
storm stops,
bear lovely crystal seeds.

FRANCES FROST

Amazing Get-Away!

You're ahead of the pack when the lights turn—with Essolene in your tank. Essolene gets you there more easily, more comfortably . . and at less expense. This regular priced gasoline gives you better mileage than even most *premium* priced gasolines, and *no* gasoline at any price will give you more under hard driving conditions. Made by the world's leading oil organization, Esso Marketers.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Essolene MOTOR FUEL

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

$15,500 IN PRIZES
Contest Closes Sept. 30th
SEE YOUR ESSO DEALER TODAY

for Happy Motoring

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Business and Industry

Reduction of 1,300,000 Bales in U. S. Cotton Supply Visualized

Commerce and Finance

Raw Wool Prices Holding Firm; Mohair Is Higher

Wool Market Review

While the price of raw wool at the Australian sales has softened somewhat due to the apparent absence of Japanese competition, the market in Boston is steady to very firm.

The fairly good business that has been done lately in the domestic market, has subsided somewhat as buyers evidently filled their more urgent needs and marked time for the Labor Day holiday.

But a more important factor was the situation in Australia. Differences between Japan and Australia in regard to the tariff have set up a barrier against Japanese goods that in turn, practically has caused a boycott by Japan of Australian wools. Early competition at the Sydney sales brought very firm prices, with England buying freely and the Continent a close second. But Japan was conspicuous by its absence.

Japan Big Buyer

Last year Japan bought 843,000 bales of new wool from Australia, or about 92 per cent of Japan's total imports of wool. Close observers argue that Japan will have to buy 500,000 to 600,000 bales in Australia this year, even with her purchases in South Africa and South America.

The drop in prices in Australia put prices there about on a par with competitive United States territory wools, in the opinion of Boston wool men. The opening sale in Adelaide at which about 8000 bales were offered disclosed fairly wide buying interest and prices about on a par with the Sydney sales. Brisbane sales open Sept. 14. London sales are scheduled to begin Sept. 15 with more than 100,000 bales offered. Liverpool opens the East India sale Sept. 15 with 21,500 bales for disposal.

Boston Demand Broadens

The Boston market opened after the holiday with a broader inquiry for raw staple suitable for woolen goods, but there was a rather quiet demand for worsted types of greasy domestic wools. Mill buyers showed a disposition to await further developments in wool markets overseas, as well as in the domestic goods market. Cables from Australia report a fair demand this week, at steady prices, as compared with the closing quotations of last week.

Buying of wool in the western part of the United States, has decreased, after a heavy business in the past few weeks. Prices at the moment are apparently revolving around an 85c clean basis for fine wool.

A real interest has developed in graded territory three-eighths wool, manufacturers taking a large weight of this wool on a 77c clean basis. Much of the current business is in the finer grades. Half-blood territory raw wools are moving moderately around 85@87c clean.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—Three million Angora goats are minus nearly $4,000,000 of mohair in the Southwest Texas hill country.

All but about 2,000,000 of the annual 7,000,000 pound fall clip has been sold at a price generally regarded as excellent, continuing Angora herd owners among the nation's most prosperous agriculturalists.

Prices have ranged from 55 cents a pound for grown to 65 cents for kid hair. Tom Richey of A. W. Hilliard & Son, Boston, was the heaviest taker, unofficial reports here indicate, he bought over 1,000,000 pounds in the last few days.

Reports from the east that mohair stocks were running low in textile mills brought a spurt of activity. Fifty-five and 65 cents a pound were 5 cents up from earlier purchases. Texas produces 85 per cent of the annual national output of mohair.

Trading in all types of wool goods is beginning to broaden, the New York Wool Top Exchange service reports.

Cool Weather Speeds Up Purchases of Hardware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Consumer purchases of hardware lines have been speeded up as a result of heavy rains and cool weather in many agricultural areas and merchants have been encouraged to release more orders, according to Hardware Age in its market summary.

The largest merchandising companies of the country are preparing for a period of moderately higher prices and of scarcity of supply.

Railroad Employment Has 7.81 P. C. Gain

By the Associated Press

Washington

THE Interstate Commerce Commission reported that class one railroads had 1,090,016 employees on their pay rolls during August, representing an increase of 7.81 per cent over the like month last year. It likewise represented a gain of 1.48 per cent over July, 1936.

Miami Beach Sees Busiest Building Activity Since 1925

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Two cash realty transactions of $40,000 each in the Miami area highspotted this week the busiest buying and building activity here since the 1925 boom.

Along with the property transfers, however, dealers pointed to a building program more than double that of last year as indicating the activity was not of a speculative nature.

One of the day's deals was Major Albert Warner's purchase of a 50-foot lot on Lincoln road in Miami Beach—literally a winter Fifth avenue with its branches of expensive northern shops—at $800 a front foot. The motion picture producer, an extensive property owner here, plans to erect a store building.

In the other transaction Charles M. Moon, representing the Henry L. Doherty interests, bought the 76-room Casa Loma hotel in Coral Gables for $40,000 cash at public sale.

An even bigger deal was the recent bondholders' sale of the eight-story Ponce de Leon hotel of 150 rooms, to Lober Brothers of New York for $260,000 cash.

The building activity finds Miami Beach—transformed from a tangled mangrove swamp to what the travel booklets call "the American Riviera" in a few years—outstripping Miami proper.

Permits issued at the Beach for the first six months of 1936 totaled $8,865,035, of which $3,397,310 was for residences. The chamber of commerce figured the average cost of the new homes there was $19,000 each, which it said was $15,000 above the average for the country as a whole.

In Miami the eight-month building permit total was $7,513,692, of which $5,644,878 was residential. This is far below the $60,000,000 building program of 1925, which won Miami the name of "The Magic City," but it is more than double the $3,018,986 total for the same period last year.

Banker Thinks War Scare Exaggerated

NEW YORK (AP)—James Speyer, long a prominent banker here, says he believes the possibilities of war in Europe have been exaggerated.

"It seems that our people at home have been too much alarmed by fear that these deplorable Spanish troubles might lead to some European war," he said in a statement. "Of course, I have no special information or knowledge, but after speaking with a number of experienced bankers and business men in London and Paris, I found that they do not believe in any serious war in the immediate future, in spite of the tremendous expenditures for armaments."

Mr. Speyer, who returned from abroad on the liner Queen Mary, described the chief need of the world as "restoration of confidence and ordinary trade and intercourse."

This could be achieved, he contended, by "the re-establishment of a fixed money standard, uniformly accepted by the leading nations."

Power Output Gains 20 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK—Electric power production for the week ended Sept. 5 was estimated at 2,100,000,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 2,135,598,000 for the week ended Aug. 29, a decline of about 1.7 per cent, and 1,752,066,000 in the corresponding week last year, according to the Edison Electric Institute.

The increase in last week's output of approximately 20 per cent over 1935 compared with an increase of 18 per cent in the previous week over the corresponding 1935 week.

Attention has been called by the institute to the fact that the Labor Day holiday occurred one week earlier last year which would account for the increase in the percentage gain over the previous year.

Cotton Crop Cut Hits U. S. Status In World Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Comparison between the astonishing cotton crop estimate published on Tuesday noon by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and recent world consumption of American cotton indicates that the coming year will see a further decrease in the supply of American cotton, and a probable further reduction in the holdings of loan cotton by the American Government. Resultant higher prices will further weaken America's position in world cotton markets.

The Tuesday estimate of the cotton crop for this year, a further reminder of the widespread destruction caused by the drought, was 11,121,000 bales. World consumption of American cotton during the 12-month period ended July 31, 1936, was 12,475,000 bales. Assuming that this consumption figure is repeated in the coming year, a reduction of 1,300,000 bales in the supply of American cotton should be effected, bringing it down by next July 31 to approximately 5,800,000 bales.

Crop Cut Sensational

At the present time the Government holds nearly 3,500,000 bales of cotton against defaulted loans made to American cotton growers. The "free cotton" at the end of the crop year would therefore be reduced to about 2,300,000 bales unless the Government liquidates more of its holdings. About 2,600,000 bales were released into trade during the 1935-1936 crop year as a result of a short crop in 1935 (10,638,000 bales) and a high rate of consumption (12,475,000 bales).

The reduction in the crop estimate from that made a month previous was phenomenal. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics publishes an estimate of the current crop on the eighth of each month as of the first of each month from August through December. The estimate published on August 8 was 12,481,000 bales, 1,360,000 bales higher than last Tuesday's estimate. Largest previous reduction during the same period was 800,000 bales in 1927. The August 8 and September 8 estimates and the final crop for recent years have been as follows:

Gov't Est.	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
August	15,621	13,492	14,291	15,543	14,362
September	15,166	12,692	14,439	14,825	14,340
Ch'ge	—455	—800	+148	—718	— 22
Actu'l final	17,977	12,956	14,478	14,826	13,932
Gov't	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
August	15,584	11,306	12,314	9,195	11,798
September	15,685	11,310	12,414	9,252	11,489
Ch'ge	+101	+ 4	+100	+157	—309
Final	17,096	13,002	13,047	9,636	10,638

Drought Is Main Factor

Crop estimates are released at 12 o'clock, and the New York Cotton Exchange customarily closes on report days from 11:55 to 12:15. When the 11,121,000 figure came out there was at first some belief that it might have been incorrectly reported by the financial services. When trading resumed, prices were up at first only about 35-40 points. However, commission houses had been sending out wires from 12 o'clock on and as the news rounded the world fresh buying carried prices up to about 75 points (three quarters of a cent) over the previous prices, or to around 12.15 cents.

The reduction is attributed almost completely to the drought. The condition of the Atlantic States cotton actually improved in August, while that of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas deteriorated sharply. The Oklahoma crop is expected to be but 50 pounds to the acre, i. e., it will take nearly 10 acres to produce a single bale, while in parts of Texas the crop is a total failure.

Private estimates had indicated a substantial reduction, but not this much. The Journal of Commerce estimated 10,980,000 bales, and a large local cotton house had similarly estimated under 11,000,000 bales. Other trade estimates were around 11,500,000 bales, but in most cases the reductions in private estimates were only about 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales from estimates as of Aug. 1.

The advance in prices on Tuesday wiped out all the losses which had been suffered during the five weeks ended August 29, in each of which the price of cotton had declined. This decline, in turn, had cancelled about half the gains since March on which the Government had floated to market about 2,000,000 bales of loan cotton.

Hurts U. S. World Status

While the damage wrought by the drought will help the South in the sense of raising the price and further getting the government out of cotton, it will in the long run have the adverse effect of further weakening its position in world markets. How seriously the trade takes this factor is seen by the decline in cotton during August, in the very teeth of continuous drought news. That decline is largely attributed to news of further increases in the foreign crop. Brazil output is steadily increasing, and a Chinese crop of about 3,400,000 bales, a new high record, is generally expected against last year's 2,309,000 bales. As a result of these increases the American share of the world market will probably shrink still further.

Loss of its share of the world cotton market by the American South began about 10 years ago, and was accelerated by the government's crop restriction programs in the last three years. Against 55 per cent of the world consumption three years ago, the South had 50 per cent in 1933-34 and 42 per cent in the last crop year. American exports in 1935-36 were 24 per cent below the previous 10-year average.

The recent difficulties between the United States Treasury and the German Government over the use of Aski and registered marks here have sharply reduced the prospects of German buying of American cotton in the coming year, in favor of Brazil. Spain of course is buying no cotton. French consumption is down about 20 per cent in the last two months. Exports of American cotton to all countries this year may be as much as 20 per cent below last year, it is estimated in some quarters.

Complications in Windfall Tax Stirring Up Wide Controversy

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article 2

NEW YORK—The general question, intimately involved in the windfall tax, of whether the processing tax was shifted along or not, was not materially helped by reference to the facts. Some of the meat-packers originally contemplated billing their customers with the processing tax shown separately, as gasoline is quoted at filling stations with the tax separately computed, but accounting difficulties rendered this impracticable. Some of the textile converters tried to get some of the cotton mills to itemize the tax, but without success, and most of the sales between wholesaler and retailer were not made on a basis in which such itemization could be made.

Nor did the actual movement of prices at the moments when the tax was imposed in 1933 and outlawed in 1936 shed any non-controversial light on the matter. Except in case of a few commodities like sugar, where the price "automatically" jumped by the amount of the tax, and later dropped, the effect of the tax was pretty much blurred in other considerations of the moment. The processing tax went on cotton just at the moment when NRA was causing an estimated 80 per cent increase in labor costs. Prices jumped by nearly the amount of the added NRA and AAA costs, but thereafter slumped. By the time the goods got in the retailer's window the effect of the tax was hard to see.

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, in a book which has gone through several editions on "The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation," said that "to follow to its remote consequences the ultimate effects of an excise would demand such an accurate acquaintance with all the facts of the particular economic situation as to tax the possibilities of the most subtle and minute analysis."

Determining Tax Difficult

In view of these difficulties, the writers of the Revenue Act of 1936, in seeking to determine the amount of the "windfalls" or processing taxes which had been actually unpaid but theoretically passed on, finally decided on an exceedingly round-about approach. They concluded that the extent to which profit-margins in 1935 exceeded average profit margins in previous years indicated the amount by which processors or others had charged for the tax but not paid it. This of course in addition to mixing the problem up with a number of other unknown factors set up an argument over what were average profit margins in previous years. The Administration wanted the average calculated back only a few years, which would have made it very low, while the cotton mills wanted it averaged back to include 1927, which was a year of memorable profits.

Difficulties now began to multiply when it became obvious that a tremendous number of back records would have to be searched. In the case of the meat packers, their books must be set up to segregate the profits from hog-processing, which was taxable, from beef-processing, which was not. The same holds for wholesalers and retailers handling both taxed and untaxed goods.

A further logical difficulty arose over the question of whether a processor could be considered to have passed on the tax if, during the year, he suffered a net operating loss. Under such circumstances it was obvious that if he had passed on the tax according to economic theory, then he certainly had failed to pass on some of his other costs. Hence the law was so written that the windfall tax would not be imposed in case the processor who had not paid, suffered a net loss even without paying the tax, or the middleman who received a final floor-stock refund suffered a net loss even after the refund.

Refund Contracts General

A further difficulty of ominous proportions arose in the textile trade. The District Court finding in the Hoosac Mills case in the spring of 1935, that the processing tax was unconstitutional, was not taken very seriously, but when the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had supported the lower court, the mills generally stopped paying or put the tax into escrow. Thereupon the trade demanded contract agreements from the mills that in case the Circuit Court was upheld by the Supreme Court, the mill would refund to the converter the amount of the returned tax apportionable to each invoice of goods sold.

These tax refund contracts became general. They were good for from 120 days to converters down to 30 days to retailers—i.e. long enough so that until the goods were finally sold the holder could get back the taxes buried in the price he paid, if these taxes were invalidated while he still held the goods. This kind of contract was made not only between mill and converter, but between converter and wholesaler, and between wholesaler and the larger retailers like the chains.

As soon as the tax was actually thrown out, holders of these contract agreements asked for their money. In the case of the converters, they were entitled to it for goods delivered as far back as Sept. 8. Contracts of an earlier date had expired and the mills were able to pocket the money, without any claims.

The recipient of a "windfall" is exempted from tax on it to the extent that he can prove he did not pass the tax on. Hence the mills' windfalls will be reduced by the amount they pay out on these tax reimbursement contracts. But when they claim such reductions, they will have to show these contracts, in all their multiplicity. The Bureau of Internal Revenue will then have to go after the converters who get these reimbursements. To avoid payment, the converters will show the contracts they in turn gave the wholesalers, who in turn will seek exemption in the same way. Inasmuch as there are perhaps about 2000 mills and 200,000 retailers it is evident that the bureau will have a collection task that will spread out like a fan, with the sums getting smaller as the work gets larger.

An Unhappy Problem

An unhappy conflict is set up in the textile trade by one section of the law which deals with these reimbursements. Those seeking to dodge the windfall tax by snowing they have passed the tax on are permitted to prove their point by written contracts only where these contracts were made before March 3, 1936 [(Section 501 (f) (3)]. However, many of these contracts were oral. The mill, or the converter, simply said to the customer, "Here is the price, and if we get anything back on the tax we will take care of you on it." The law allows no credit for such agreements or money paid on them.

This puts the maker of such a promise in a most unhappy position. If he abides by this verbal commitment, he is out 180 per cent of his windfall—80 per cent to the government and 100 per cent to his customer. Hard feeling is naturally resulted in many cases. This and other similar difficulties have necessitated the establishment of a joint marketing committee in New York by the Textile Fabrics Association and the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, to expedite processing tax final settlements between mills and converters.

The legal and accounting work which will be imposed upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a result of the illegal imposition of the processing tax and the subsequent enactment of the windfall tax almost staggers imagination. The 43 pages of the Treasury's initial regulations this month are only a foreshadowing.

In the first place it is estimated that about 700,000 holders of floor stocks on January 5 (last day before Supreme Court decision) will apply for refunds. The actual number of such holders was perhaps twice that many, there having been 1,150,000 who paid floor stocks when the tax was originally imposed. Since the smallest refund is $10, the amount of paper work to collect is large, and, most important of all, definite proof must be submitted that the tax was not "passed on."

Legality Is Questioned

The legality of the windfall tax appears open to serious question. One week after the Supreme Court handed down its decision invalidating the processing tax, it handed down another decision in the so-called Rickets Rice case, this time unanimously ordering the impounded taxes to be returned, and brushing aside any contention that the escrowed taxes should not be returned unless the recipient proved he had not charged his customers for them. A retroactive tax in the case of profits in silver trading has already been found unconstitutional by a federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

Meantime numerous processors are beginning to sue the government for the processing taxes actually paid, which in the aggregate involved about $800,000,000 against possibly $150,000,000 involved in the so-called windfalls. Mr. Leavelle McCampbell has estimated that the cotton mills paid a total of $185,000,000; and withheld about $86,000,000 ($51,000,000 into escrow and $35,000,000 simply unpaid); it repaid about $35,000,000 to converters, wholesalers, and retailers under tax protection contracts, and it suffered court costs, etc., of about $25,000,000, leaving only about $20,000,000 as actual windfall.

For all industries there was on January 6 an estimated $181,000,000 of the tax in escrow and $37,000,000 unpaid. Packers contend that hundreds of the financially weaker members of their industry were forced close to bankruptcy by the processing tax and were only saved by letting their taxes run into arrears so that if an 80 per cent tax is collected on these arrears they will simply close. Cotton people make somewhat the same assertions, though less vehemently. The National Association of Manufacturers asserted that the windfall tax is "clearly a penalty and not a tax," imposed on those industries who fought the processing taxes.

SEC Grants Confidential Treatment of Material

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has granted requests of 13 companies for confidential treatment of material filed in applications for registration of securities. These grants raised to 88 the number of companies whose information will be withheld by the commission from the public. The requests granted were for the following companies:

Charis Corporation; Electric Controller and Manufacturing Company; Foote-Burt Company; General American Transportation Corporation; Lyons Magnus, Inc.; Merritt, Chapman and Scott Corporation; Pet Milk Company; Plough, Inc.; Square D Company; the Texas Corporation; Universal Products Company, Inc.; Vick Chemical Company, and Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company.

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N. Y. State Sells $55,000,000 Issue At New Low Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY—A $55,000,000 issue of 1½ per cent emergency unemployment relief bonds was awarded by the State of New York to a syndicate headed by the National City Bank of New York City at a public sale conducted by Morris S. Tremaine, state controller.

The block of bonds was the largest ever sold by the State at one time and the interest cost at 1.36338 per cent was the lowest at which the State has ever borrowed money. The National City Bank syndicate's bid was 100.7514. A second syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank of New York bid for "all or none" of the bonds and offered 100.557, which at net interest is 1.39872 per cent.

The previous low-interest record, according to Mr. Tremaine, was established on June 20, 1934, when an issue of $30,000,000 was sold at a net interest cost of 1.8343 per cent.

The bonds, which by law have to be approved by the voters and are non-callable, are dated Sept. 10, 1936, and will mature in 10 equal annual installments.

Among the banks included in the National City Bank's syndicate are First National Bank, Bankers Trust Company, Edward B. Smith & Co., Brown, Harriman & Co., the First Boston Corporation, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Goldman Sachs & Co.

Part of the issue sold has been spent, Mr. Tremaine said, for relief purposes and all the rest has been allocated, $20,000,000 of which is for construction as provided by law.

Reoffering to the public of the bonds was made immediately after the official award by the National City Bank at prices to yield from from 0.25 to 1.50 per cent according to maturity.

Increased Steel Ingot Production Activity Foreseen

NEW YORK (AP)—A further upward trend in steel ingot production during the remainder of September "is clearly indicated" even with only minor support from the automobile industry, Iron Age says in its weekly review of the steel industry.

The output this week dropped to 70 per cent of capacity, due to Labor Day shutdowns, from 72 per cent in the previous week.

Clarification of the price structure is developing, the review asserts, with indications strong that advances already announced on certain specifications by one large producer will be followed by others before the end of the week.

"Meanwhile," the trade organ said, "railroad buying is on an ascending scale, structural steel fabricators are taking large tonnages for work in progress and the demands of miscellaneous users are showing no signs of a letdown.

"Raw materials markets are active and strong. A sharp rise has occurred in pig iron bookings. Although curent prices have been continued into the fourth quarter, there is a possibility that higher quotations may be annuonced before the end of that period if coke scarcity should become more serious and scrap should go higher."

The Iron Age composite price for heavy melting steel scrap rose to $16.25 a ton, only $1.33 a ton below the 1929 peak.

McLellan Is Forming New Chain of Stores in South

NEW YORK (AP)—W. W. McLellan, former president and founder of the McLellan Stores Company, announced he is forming a new chain of 5 cent to $1 stores in the South.

Mr. McLellan is purchasing seven units in Georgia and Alabama and has obtained an option on five additional stores in Tennessee. He declined to say in what towns the stores were.

Many Firms Plan Higher Dividends Due to New Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans to disburse a substantially larger proportion of their earnings for the current year are being made by a number of companies, according to Standard Statistics Company, in view of the heavy taxes on undistributed corporation earnings levied by the Revenue Act of 1936.

There are many cases, the report states, in which distribution would have been increased regardless of the new tax because of the rapid expansion in earnings, and many companies exempt from the workings of the act are following the general trend in disbursing a larger part of profits to stockholders.

"Some companies, on the other hand," continues the report, "will choose to pay the tax on at least part of earnings in order to strengthen working capital position and provide funds for expansion. However, many corporations will pay out virtually all of earnings, despite their need for additional funds, in the hope that this policy need be followed only for the current year.

"A number of companies are waiting until after the election before declaring increased dividends, in the hope of some assurance that the law will be repealed before tax returns for 1936 are due, on March 15, 1937.

"The following list is of corporations which may possibly make larger payments this year. This is not a definite forecast, as much will depend in each case on the legal possibility of making charge-offs for tax purposes and on the prospects for business and working capital needs.

Addressograph com, Air Reduction com, Allied Stores, Allis Chalmers com, Alum. Co. Amer. 6 per cent pfd, American Chicle com, American Crystal Sugar, American Cyanamid "B," American Home Prod, American Light & Traction com, American Metal $6 pfd, American Radiator com, American Seating com, American Smelting com, American Sugar Refining, American Water Wks com, Anaconda Wire & Cable, Armstrong Cork cap, Atlantic Refining, Atlas Powder com.

Bayuk Cigars com, Belding-Heminway, Best & Co., Briggs Manufacturing, Bristol-Myers, Brooklyn-Manhattan Trans., Budd Wheel, Bullard com, Burroughs com, Caterpillar Tractor com, Celanese, Chrysler, Cluett Peabody, Coca Cola com, Collins & Aikman, Col Carbon com, Columbia G & E com, Commonwealth Edison com, Consol Edison of N. Y., Container Corp, Continental Baking $8 pfd, Continental Oil of Del, Cooper-Bessemer com, Cooper-Bessemer pfd, Crosley, Cuneo Press, Cutler-Hammer.

Deere & Co com, Deere & Co pfd, Detroit Edison com, du Pont com, Eagle-Picher Lead com, Eaton Manufacturing, Electric Auto-Lite, Engineers Pub Serv $6 pfd, Engineers Pub Serv $5.50 pfd, Engineers Pub Serv $5 pfd, Eureka Vacuum Cleaner cap, Ex-Cell-O Aircraft com, Fairbanks Morse com, Federated Dept Stores, Firestone Tire & Rubber, Food Machinery com, Freeport com.

General Electric, General Foods com, General Motors, General Printing Ink, General Telephone, General Tire & Rubber $6 pfd, Glidden Co com, Goodyear Tire & Rubber $7 pfd, Grant, Great Western Sugar, Greyhound Corp, Gulf Oil, Hecla Mining com, Holland Furnace com, Humble Oil & Refining, Inland Steel com, International Cement com, International Harvester com, International Mining com, International Printing Ink, Jewel Tea, Johns-Manville com, Kelsey-Hayes Wheel, Kennecott Copper, Life Savers cap, Link Belt com, Loew's Inc com.

Magma Copper, Manhattan Shirt, May Dept Stores, Maytag Co com, Mesta Machine com, Mead Johnson com, Mid-Continent Petrol, Midland Steel Products, Minneapolis-Honeywell com, Monsanto com, Montgomery Ward, Morris (Philip) com, Motor Products, Motor Wheel, Murray, National Acme com, National Cash Reg com, National Steel com, National Supply com, National Supply pfd, Natomas Co, New Jersey Zinc, Niagara Hudson Power, Niles Bement Pond com, Oliver Farm Equipment com.

Pacific Mills, Pacific Western Oil, Paraffine Co com, Paramount Pictures 1st pfd, Penney (J. C.), Phelps Dodge Corp, Pittsburgh Plate Glass cap, Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt com, Pub Serv of No. Ill com, Pure Oil, Revere Copper & Brass $7 pfd, St. Joseph Lead, Scott Paper, Sears Roebuck, Servel Inc com, Sherwin Williams com, Silver King Coalition, Simmons Co cap, Smith (A. O.), Southern Calif Edison com, Sperry Corp com, Standard Brands com, Standard Oil (N. J.), Sterling Products, Stewart-Warner, Stone & Webster com, Sun Oil, Sutherland Paper.

Texas Corp, Texas Gulf com, Thatcher Manufacturing, Thompson Products, Timken-Detroit Axle, Twentieth Cent-Fox com, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher com, United Carbon com, United Corp, United Fruit cap, United Gas $7 pfd, United Light & Power pfd, United States Gypsum com, Universal Leaf Tobacco com, Van Raalte, Vick Chemical, Wayne Pump com, Western Union, Westvaco com, White Motor, Young (L. A.) Spring & Wire, Youngstown com, Zenith.

July Packing House Output Above 10-Yr. Average for Month

CHICAGO (AP)—The seventh federal reserve district announced that production of packing-house commodities at inspected slaughter houses in the United States had shown a "contraseasonal" expansion of four per cent in July over June.

The production, the statement said, "was not only 37½ per cent larger than a year earlier but also 2½ per cent above the 1926-35 average for the month."

The tonnage sold, "exceeded that of last July by 19 per cent and practically equaled the 10-year average."

Payrolls at the close of July "reflected further improvement over a year ago and showed gains over June of four per cent each in employees and hours and five per cent in wage payments."

Drought conditions, the report said, effected a much greater than seasonal decline during July in the manufacture of dairy products.

Creamery butter production in the district fell off 21 per cent from June, totaled 21½ per cent below last July, and was 22 per cent below the 1926-35 average for the month, the report said.

The manufacture of American cheese in Wisconsin declined 17 per cent in July from June to a level four per cent under a year previous and two per cent below the 1926-35 average for the period.

Opening of Schools Spurs Retailing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail and wholesale mercantile and clothing houses here are pleased with the rush of September business thus far. Home furnishings, clothing and shoe and hat lines are requisitioning extra help in large numbers for future week ends this coming fall. Retail store employment last Saturday probably was the largest of any day in 1936, says the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Department stores reported that the week began with a record Monday. One reporting store announced that trade on Monday, the last day of August, was the heaviest of any day this year except the preceding Saturday. That Saturday, August 29, had been as big in some stores as the best days of last winter's holiday trade.

School clothing and equipment sales indicated that Chicago's children and young people will start this semester with the best equipment they have had for the last five or six years. The demand was for a better class of goods. The same was true of home furnishings where higher priced lines sold in good volume.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

but hints from Washington are to the effect that photographs taken at the time of the incident reveal the rebel identity of the plane.

American warships in Spanish waters are ordered away.

Russia—Bukharin and Rykoff Exonerated

The Soviet Government clears two prominent personages of complicity in the "Trotzky plot" for which 16 others were recently convicted and reported executed. Apparently satisfied that the purposes of the counter-revolutionary plot scare had been achieved, investigation is dropped of Nicolai Bukharin, editor and writer, and Alexei Rykoff, commissar of posts and telegraphs.

A new treason trial replaces the old. As the Trotzky plot is just being forgotten, 36 employees of the State Refrigerator Trust, are ordered to stand trial on charges of graft and theft from the State—charges as serious in Soviet eyes as the plotting of those who would directly overthrow the State.

Parades—Powers Strut in Arms Maneuvers

Russia joins in the popular world game of frightening potential enemies with armed demonstrations. At army maneuvers at Minsk, 1200 men supplied with machine guns and light field artillery are landed from airplanes by parachute. The Associated Press report of the incident relates that the feat was accomplished to the amazed gasps of foreign observers.

Russia, like most other major powers, seeks in this manner to prevent war by frightening others. In most of the war ministries of the world is to be heard the axiom that the surest way to have peace is to have the most powerful military machine. Where the power exists, it is being paraded; where it doesn't exist, bluff is being used as a substitute.

France parades its Maginot line defenses before the Polish army chief—on this occasion to persuade him that France is a safer ally than Germany. Mussolini stages Italian army maneuvers with as much publicity as possible. Germany constantly trumpets to the world reports of expanding military strength. The United States plans naval maneuvers next year as near Japan as the fleet dare go without precipitating an official incident. Britain advertises rearmament as widely as possible.

Spies?—Rearmament Reopens Rumor Factories

Another United States spy incident emphasizes the tension which accompanies rearmament throughout the world. A young Japanese couple driving toward Chicago come to the Mississippi river. The girl gets out and stands by it while the boy takes her picture. In the background is an island on which is located the Rock Island arsenal. Both are arrested on suspicion of seeking to obtain military secrets.

And yet pictures of the Rock Island arsenal can be bought by anyone from commercial photographers or picture postcard merchants. The pictures they took could tell Japan nothing it doesn't already know if it has a modern intelligence section in its army.

Such suspicion is reciprocal. Photographs of all warships in the Japanese navy are procurable almost anywhere in the world. You will find them in files of the National Geographic magazine. You can buy them at street shops in Japan. Yet American tourists are frequently arrested for taking photographs of Japanese warships.

Naval—Japanese Silent on Swanson's Criticism

Japanese naval officials preserve a discreet silence regarding remarks made yesterday by Claude A. Swanson, American secretary of the navy.

"Only damage to the relations between Japan and the United States would ensue if officials discussed such delicate questions in the newspapers," one Japanese official points out.

Mr. Swanson holding his first press conference after months of absence, let several cats out of the bag and expressed strong personal opinion on matters of weighty diplomatic import.

Most important of his remarks was that in his opinion Japan violated the London naval treaty by its recent move to retain 15,000 submarine tons beyond its quota without formally invoking the escalator clause. Japan substituted this tonnage for destroyer increases.

Because of Mr. Swanson's position, such a statement of opinion could have serious consequences. The state department has scrupulously avoided any opinion on the Japanese act until it is fully understood. But Mr. Swanson, in his bluff and friendly manner, could not resist the temptation to speak his mind. He is fond of newspapermen and enjoys his press conferences—a fact which has more than once before embarrassed the state department.

Vatican—Sees Too Many Trade Barriers

Economic nationalism is attacked in an editorial in Osservatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican. It contends that not even in medieval times was Europe divided by so many insuperable barriers to trade. It characterizes the situation as an "absurdity" producing a "psychology of bankruptcy" which in turn results in war.

Particular interest is attached to this statement from the headquarters of the Roman Catholic church, since the majority of its followers in Spain are supposedly fighting on the side of the Fascist-monarchical rebellion. It is believed that a strong element within the church favors a shift in its center of gravity away from the extreme nationalist forces now dominant on the Continent.

Strikes—Liner Sails With New Union Crew

Federal intervention frees the Dollar liner President Hoover from the grip of a strike which has held her moored to her dock since her scheduled sailing hour last Friday.

By terms of the settlement, the 42 striking members of the crew are paid off and leave the ship. Substitutes are recruited by another union. But the ship's captain must appear before federal investigators to answer charges brought against him by the striking seamen. He is accused of having violated sailing regulations requiring that before leaving port cargo booms be fastened and hatches battened down.

Police seek the assailant of a Remington-Rand strike leader in Syracuse, N. Y., while other police seek persons who threw dynamite into another plant owned by the same company near Cincinnati, Ohio. Strikes continue at both places.

Attempted settlement of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer newspaper strike reached the stage of hearings before the Regional Labor Relations board. Striking editorial writers complain that two members of the staff were discharged illegally for membership in the Newspaper Guild. Hearst attorneys deny the charge, asserting that the men were discharged for other reasons. They also deny the jurisdiction of the board and the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor act under which it operates.

Odds—Fair Crowded at Close; Gandhi Tax Called

San Diego's two-year exposition closes its gates after drawing a total of 7,220,000. The farewell party alone drew 62,000.

Mahatma Gandhi's share in a 10-acre pasture in Bridgeport, Conn., may shortly be sold for back taxes unless the Hindu leader pays up, the Associated Press reports. It appears that the property was willed to Mr. Gandhi by a local follower.

The proposed seaway to Lake Champlain via the Hudson river will be studied by an international joint commission next week and members of the National Seaway Council will discuss the project with both leading presidential candidates before the end of the month, the Associated Press reports from Albany.

More than 100,000 lottery tickets, lottery books, etc., fall to Delaware and Pennsylvania police in a raid on an apartment in Wilmington. Five men are arrested and each is held on $25,000 bail.

African Native Wins New York Essay Test On Racial Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A South African native, Wycliffe Mlungisi Tsotsi, of the Blythswood Institution, Cape Province, has been awarded the first prize of £60 for the best paper in an international competition on "How can Youth develop co-operative and harmonious relations among the races of the earth."

The competition, which was the fifth of a series of international competitions by the New History Society of New York, was open to anyone under the age of 30 in Africa, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, there being 190 entries.

The second prize of £40 and third prize of £20 both went to Canada, the winners being Miss Laura Elizabeth Chapman of Saskatoon, Sask., and Leslie W. Cosier of Toronto, Ont.

In his presentation of ways to be employed for bringing about better relations Mr. Tsotsi advises that all books and films which preach racial domination be boycotted, that those which support the advantages of co-operative action be encouraged to wide circulation. Statements which aim at intensifying racialism should be publicly denounced, he argues. He contends that segregation of races in South Africa leads to ignorance which intensifies illfeeling.

Japanese Mirrors 'Let Light Through'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—A unique collection of nearly 40 "magic mirrors" of old Japan has been gathered during a half century by Mr. Percy H. Naftel, retired engineering official of Oxton, Birkenhead. Some of them date back to the twelfth century. All the mirrors are made of bronze, fashioned with rare craftsmanship.

For several centuries these mirrors were sacred objects in Japan. They were known as "mirrors that let the light through." This apparent phenomenon was due to a distorting rod by means of which pressure on the mirror face caused the metal to give way slightly, in this manner letting the light through and reflecting intricate designs on the back.

Women From Far Lands at Power Conference

© Harris and Ewing; International

Mme. Kapoorsundri Agarwal
Delegate From India

Mrs. Gertrude de Ferranti and Miss Caroline Haslett
Representatives From Great Britain

America Warned To Guard Resources

(Continued from Page 1)

such foresight is generally adopted," he said, "the United States cannot long continue to be regarded as a permanent establishment but must be considered rather a mine to be stripped of ore and then abandoned to desolation.

"Fortunately for those of us who have come to call America our homeland and who want to go on living here, this opinion has crystallized into a constructive action over a wide front."

Mr. Morgan cited specific instances where one state had blocked development of water resources needed by other states. The Federal Government's power is ambiguous in the matter, he said.

Division of Power

"The division of power has made it difficult to formulate constitutional plans for the control of the many complex water problems in need of solution," he declared.

"Steps should be taken to solve these difficulties by constitutional amendment or interpretation, or by the organization of interstate water control districts or by compacts between the states." He added:

"The one conspicuous exception to public ownership and management of water resources is that of hydroelectric power."

A clash of views over the famous British "grid" occurred in the round table regional integration of electric utilities between papers by Basil Manly, vice-chairman of the federal power commission, and Mr. Tidd.

As Mr. Manly saw it, the United States lags far behind Europe in electric co-ordination.

Virgin Field in America

"In America," he declared, "there is waiting almost a virgin field for extensive co-ordination. . . . In Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, Austria, Italy, South Africa and other countries this movement for unification of the electrical industry has gone forward, apparently without regard to the character or political complexion of the governments that have happened to be in power."

He called the grid an example of "nationally owned and operated interconnecting facilities with governmental control of generation and load dispatching, all in the interest of supplying cheaper 'high-tension' power."

Mr. Tidd declared the British had got themselves into a state of chaos by governmental regulation of power, and had to get out of it by governmental control. They got their idea from the United States anyway, he declared.

"There are at least 10 approximate equivalents of the British grid in the United States," he declared. These are all run by private companies.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	8-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	8:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays).
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	7 to midnight
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	8:30-11 p. m.
HIX	Trujillo City, D. R.	50.17	5.98	4:40-5:40 p. m. (or later)
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HI9B	Santiago City, D. R.	49.76	6.03	Approx. 8-10 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7-9 p. m.
W4XB	Miami, Florida	49.67	6.04	8:30 (or 9:15)-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	5:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	6 to 10 p. m.
HJ4ABH	Manizales, Colombia	49.46	6.07	6-7:45 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30).
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4 p. m.-mid.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid.-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	4 p. m.-midnight
XEFT	Veracruz, Mexico	49.02	6.12	7:30 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	10 to 11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	48.95	6.12	6-10 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.93	6.13	11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.88	6.13	8-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RO	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p. m., irreg.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun., 9:20-11:20 p. m., Tuesdays.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
XEME	Merida, Mexico	36.61	8.19	6-11 p. m.
XGOX	Nanking, China	34.68	8.65	6-9 a. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	11:30 p. m.-1:15 a. m.; 4-10 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15-5:45 p. m.; 12:15-2:15 a. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays.
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	5 to 8 a. m., irreg.
W2XAP	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:55 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	4:50-10:55 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-8:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8; 9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30 to 10 p. m., irreg.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, Mid.-2; 5-9 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturday, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7-7:30 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4-7 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	9-10 p. m., irreg.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	6 p. m.-mid.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:30-9:30 p. m ; Sat. 1-3 p. m.
KAZ	Manila, P. I.	30.03	10.00	Irreg., near 3 and 6 a. m.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30 to 3 p. m., irreg.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m.
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	Irreg., 7-7:15 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Relays, JVM, irreg.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	Irreg., 2:50-7:40 a. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	27.38	10.96	Mon., 8:10 a. m.; irreg. near 6 a. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m.
HIN	Trujillo City, D. R.	26.60	11.28	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	Near 6 p. m., irreg.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.63	11.72	6 to 7 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	5:15-9:15; 9:45 p. m.-mid.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	6-8 p m.; 12:15-2:15 a. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m., 4:50-10:50 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	5:30-6 p. m.; Sun., 3:30-5 p.m.
2RO	"Radio Roma" Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:45 a. m.-5:45 p. m.; 6-7:30 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	Daytime, irreg.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5-10 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	25.26	11.87	Nr. 6 a. m and mid., irreg.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	10:15 a. m.-5:05 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	4-6 p. m.; Sun , 6-7 a. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	12:35-1:30 a. m., ex. Sun.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., irreg.
JVH	Nasaki, Japan	20.55	14.60	12-1; 5-7:40 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 4-5 p. m.
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.16	14.88	Daytime, irreg
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-10; 11:35 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	9-noon; 3:40-5:45, 9-11 p. m.
RV96	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	19.76	15.17	Sun., 10-11 a. m.; 1:30-2 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	3:45-11:30 a. m.; 4:50-10:50 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:10-11:10 a. m., irreg.
———	Prague, Czechoslovakia	19.69	15.23	Afternoons, irreg.
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	Noon-2:15 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	Noon-5 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina	19.62	15.29	Daytime, irreg.
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	4.50-10:45 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.60	15.31	6 to 8 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-3:45 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
KKP	Kauhuku, Hawaii	18.71	16.04	Mon., 11:30-mid.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	5:55 to 11 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-3 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45; 9 a. m.-noon; 3:30-5:45 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21.47	6-8:45, 9-11:30 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	5:45-9 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.53	6:30 a. m.-noon.

First Polish Vessel Awaited in Montreal; Spanish Ship in Port

MONTREAL—A special delegation of Polish Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are en route to Montreal. They are coming via New York on the liner Pilsudski. The ship is expected here Sept. 19, and will leave Sept. 21, the Scouts remaining with the ship during that time.

This will be the first time in the history of the Port of Montreal that the white eagles of Poland have flown in the harbor.

The commander in charge is Egenjusz Sikorski, official of Katowice, Poland, who is also Scout Master. Others in the party include the Rev. Franciszek Tyczkowski, chaplain from Vilna. The commander in charge of the girls is Anelia Figoniowna, gymnasium professor from Poznan. The Scout delegates, both male and female, are gymnasium teachers and university students, while some hold Polish government positions. They will be under the wing of Ladislas Kicki, Polish Consul, while in Montreal.

Canada and Montreal have many citizens of Polish ancestry, and they with other citizens will be on hand to acclaim the Pilsudski when she arrives in Montreal. The ship is a symbol of a nation's bid for world trade.

A Spanish ship has arrived in this port. No one here can ever remember when a Spanish ship came before.

"Is she loyalist or rebel" everyone is asking. No one appears able to answer the question.

The Navemar belongs to the Cia Española de Nav. Maritima S. A. and is operated on this side by Garcia & Diaz, who also run the Gardiaz Line between Montreal and South America.

The ship has brought transshipped cargo and then will load newsprint and other general cargo for South America.

Roman Pottery Kiln Found in Lincoln, Eng.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Eng.—A Roman pottery kiln, fully charged with bowls of a light cream ware fired but never taken out, has been uncovered here during building operations in Cathedral Street. There were four stacks of the bowls, but they are much crushed by the traffic passing over the kiln.

This district evidently was known for its good clay as remains of a pottery of about the fourteenth century were discovered a few years ago, and it is known that "Pottergate" was a Lincoln street name of the thirteenth century.

Chemists Honor Charter Member

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10

THE American Chemical society paid tribute today to Dr. Charles Edward Munroe of Forest Glen, Md., only survivor of the society's founders. A resolution declared:

"The society extends to Charles E. Munroe, our only living charter member, after 60 years of loyal service to the society, its sincere best wishes and felicitations."

The resolution added Dr. Munroe "toyed with death and made a comrade of TNT" in the service of the Federal Government as a research chemist in the naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I., from 1886 to 1892. During that time he invented indurite, the first smokeless powder adopted by the navy for use in its largest guns.

Genf als Welt-Flugzentrum

von einem Mitarbeiter des Christian Science Monitor

GENF—Es besteht die Absicht, Genf zu einem internationalen Mittelpunkt für Luftfahrt zu machen, ähnlich wie Zürich es am anderen Ende der Schweiz ist.

Diese interessante Ankündigung erschien in einem Schreiben des Schweizerischen Luftamtes an den Bundesrat. Die gegenwärtigen Entwicklungen sichern Genf eine große Bedeutung im Luftfahrplan Europas, und es sollen zu den Linien, die bereits durch diesen Winkel der Schweiz führen, weitere hinzukommen.

Der Genfer-Flugplatz liegt ausnahmsweise nahe bei der Stadt. In Europa muß man gewöhnlich einige Zeit im Kraftwagen verbringen, um die einem Flugplatz nächstgelegene Stadt zu erreichen. Dreißig bis vierzig Kilometer sind durchaus nichts Außergewöhnliches. In Genf jedoch beträgt die Strecke vom Flugplatz bis zur Station Cornavin weniger als vier Kilometer.

Wie Albert Picot kürzlich in einer Sondernummer des Journal de Genève bemerkte, die den in Genf zusammenlaufenden Luftverbindungen gewidmet wurde, verdankt die Stadt seit Jahrhunderten einen großen Teil ihrer wirtschaftlichen Bedeutung ihrer geographischen Lage. Seit uralten Zeiten bildete sie die Brücke zwischen Gallien, Rom und dem alten Germanien. Leider machte sie sich ihre natürlichen Vorteile nicht zunutze, als die Eisenbahnen aufkamen, und sie erkannte, daß sie den Anschluß an die direkten Linien verpaßt hatte. Gerade aus diesem Grunde ist sie besonders darauf bedacht gewesen, einen gebührenden Platz in dem Netz der Luftverbindungen einzunehmen, das über ganz Europa ausgebreitet worden ist.

Moderne Einrichtungen

Unmittelbar nach dem Kriege begann sie, das außerordentlich rasche Wachstum des neuen Verkehrsmittels voraussehend, Pläne zu entwerfen und zu bauen. Sie sicherte sich einen Flughafen, der über 40 Hektaren groß und mit den allermodernsten Einrichtungen ausgerüstet ist. Sie scheute keine Mühe, um den Zustand des Geländes zu heben.

Dies bedeutet jedoch keinesfalls, daß alles vollkommen ist und nichts mehr zu tun übrig bleibt. Die Behörden sind sich wohl bewußt, daß weitere Verbesserungen notwendig sind; und obgleich Genf, wie die meisten Städte, mit finanziellen Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen hat, wird beabsichtigt, den Flugplatz in nächster Zukunft noch weiter auszubauen.

Fremdenverkehr

„Fremdenverkehr" ist ein Wort, das in den letzten paar Jahren sehr beliebt geworden ist. Die Welt ist sich des Fremdenverkehrs bewußt geworden. Jedes Land versucht, auf verschiedene Weise Touristen anzulocken; und wenn sie infolge der bestehenden Verhältnisse ausbleiben, gibt es viel Unzufriedenheit. Der Lufttourist ist jedoch verhältnismäßig neu. Man hatte an das Flugzeug für militärische und Post-Zwecke gedacht oder an seine Verwendung zur raschen Beförderung der Fahrgäste aus einer Hauptstadt in die andere; und wenn auch einige dieser Fahrgäste geschäftlich und andere nur zum Vergnügen reisten, so konnte man sie doch schwerlich als „Lufttouristen" bezeichnen. Nun ist jedoch ein Luft-Fremdenverkehr organisiert worden, und Genf kann sich mit Recht rühmen, eine für kurze Luft-Ausflüge günstige Lage zu haben.

In Reichweite von Genf befinden sich viele der schönsten Orte Frankreichs, Deutschlands, Italiens und der Schweiz. Es gibt da Seen und Berge und berühmte Badeorte. Es ist viel Aufmerksamkeit verwandt worden auf diese Art Touristen-Fliegerei, die sehr ausbaufähig zu sein scheint.

Ein Knotenpunkt

„Genf, im Südwesten der schweizerischen Hochebene gelegen, wo die Alpen und der Jura zusammentreffen," schreibt M. Picot, „ist von der Natur dazu berufen, die Rolle eines internationalen Flughafens für den ganzen Verkehr von Osteuropa über Zürich und vom Norden her über Stuttgart zu übernehmen,—den Verkehr, der seinen weiteren Weg nach dem Süden Frankreichs, nach dem Mittelmeer, nach Spanien und Nordafrika nimmt. Gegenwärtig bildet Genf den Knotenpunkt zwischen den Linien aus dem Osten und Norden und den französischen Linien. Der Reisende, der in Genf ein Flugzeug nach Lyon oder das deutsche Flugzeug nach Marseille besteigt, ist in wenigen Stunden in Tunis, Algerien, Barcelona. Er kann seine Reise nach Marokko, Senegal und Südamerika fortsetzen."

Wenn Frankreich seine Luftfahrtlinien sowohl innerhalb als auch außerhalb des Landes in dem gleichen Maße entwickelt, wie Deutschland dies mit seinen inländischen und internationalen Linien bereits getan hat, so würde, heißt es weiter, Genf gewiß an einer der ersten Stellen als internationaler Mittelpunkt für Luftfahrt stehen. Im Augenblick ist Zürich infolge der größeren Bedeutung des deutschen Flugverkehrs im Vorteil gegenüber Genf.

Ein internationales Verkehrsmittel

Die Deutschen haben rasch erkannt, daß das Flugwesen in der Hauptsache international ist. In den Vereinigten Staaten gibt es riesengroße Strecken, die das Fliegen, selbst innerhalb der Grenzen des Landes, zu einer geschäftlichen Angelegenheit machen. Aber in Europa —wenn man Rußland nicht mitrechnet—ist es nicht möglich, weit zu fliegen, ohne Grenzen zu überqueren. Daraus folgt, daß kein europäisches Land große Fortschritte machen kann, wenn es nicht mit Entschiedenheit darauf ausgeht, internationale Abkommen zu treffen. Gewöhnlich werden diese Abkommen vom großen Publikum nicht beachtet. Es kommt nur ausnahmsweise vor, daß ein Abkommen die allgemeine Aufmerksamkeit erregt, wie z.B. das Abkommen zwischen Italien und Deutschland, das ein ausschließlich technisches zu sein scheint, und das in diesem Jahre Gegenstand lebhaften Geredes und politischer Deutung war.

Jedenfalls werden außergewöhnliche Anstrengungen gemacht, und man fängt an, das Fliegen als gewöhnliche Reiseart anzusehen. Die deutsche Fluggesellschaft allein berichtet, daß in den letzten zehn Jahren die Zahl der Fahrgäste sich um das Fünfzehnfache vergrößert habe. Fast ebenso rasch ist das Wachstum des Warentransports und der Postbeförderung gewesen.

Es ist wahrscheinlich, daß die nächsten zehn Jahre ein mathematisches Steigen der gegenwärtigen Zahlen bringen werden; und in der Erkenntnis dieser Möglichkeiten blickt die Schweiz auf Zürich und Genf—Orte, die in der Entwicklung der europäischen Luftfahrt eine Rolle spielen werden.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Aufsatzes steht auf einer anderen Seite]

Chemist Reveals Hydrogenation Epic

(Continued from Page 1)

conception of the chemical structure of coal which under favorable conditions could be transformed into hydrocarbons closely related to those found in crude oil." This is done by the addition of hydrogen.

The process is fundamentally simple. It involves the mixture of powdered coal with heavy oil and a small amount of tin oxide to aid the reaction.

The mixture is pumped into a reaction chamber, a long, vertical pipe of thick steel capable of resisting high temperatures and pressure. In this pipe, the charge is heated to 840 degrees Fahrenheit and hydrogen is introduced at a pressure of 3000 pounds a square inch.

The charge then passes upward through the chamber and is stirred by the action of the hydrogen which is always in excess so that some of it bubbles through the charge. The end product is removed from the top of the chamber, cooled and separated from the excess hydrogen which is recirculated through the system.

The liquid product is an oil from which crude gasoline may be distilled. It also furnishes the heavy oil to be used for mixing with the coal for a subsequent charge and thus no outside source of oil is necessary. Dr. T. E. Warren of the Canadian department of mines told of similar work being done in Alberta where large areas of bituminous sand are found. He asserted that "the world's proven petroleum reserve is not much more than 10 times the annual consumption, while on the other hand there is sufficient coal supply to last for hundreds of years."

Another "made to order" invention described by Dr. Bergius concerned the combining of chemistry and technical engineering to produce so-called "wood-saccharification," or the impregnating of wood with sugar for food. "This was prompted in 1916 by the desire to find ways to overcome the increasing scarcity of food stuffs in Germany," he said. "An intriguing economical problem! In those difficult days, the consideration, if it would not be technically possible to transform the cellulose—which had accumulated in trees during the years—into edible carbohydrates, did not seem far-fetched.

"Previously it had been attempted to produce diluted glucose solutions by means of saccharifying woodcellulose at relatively high temperatures and to produce alcohol from such glucose solutions by fermentation. It seemed to us that the production of alcohol from wood was not the problem of that time; we saw our problem in working out a technical process by which the various constituents of wood could be recovered in the form of useful products, particularly edible ones.

Lalor Foundation Plans Chemistry Scholarships

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 10 (AP)—Terms on which five scholarships in chemistry for $2500 each will be awarded by the Lalor foundation were announced here yesterday.

The awards will be for research in chemistry and related natural sciences. They may be used for work anywhere in the United States, except that one will be assigned to Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a memorial to the late Dr. Arthur A. Noyes.

Applications for the scholarships must be in the hands of C. Lalor Burdick, Wilmington, Del., by Dec. 1. Appointments are open to both men and women. There is no age limit, but preferred ages are between 25 and 40 years.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-23, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment, Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 501 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. De Luxe Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179 Lincoln, Dept. W. Boston, Mass.

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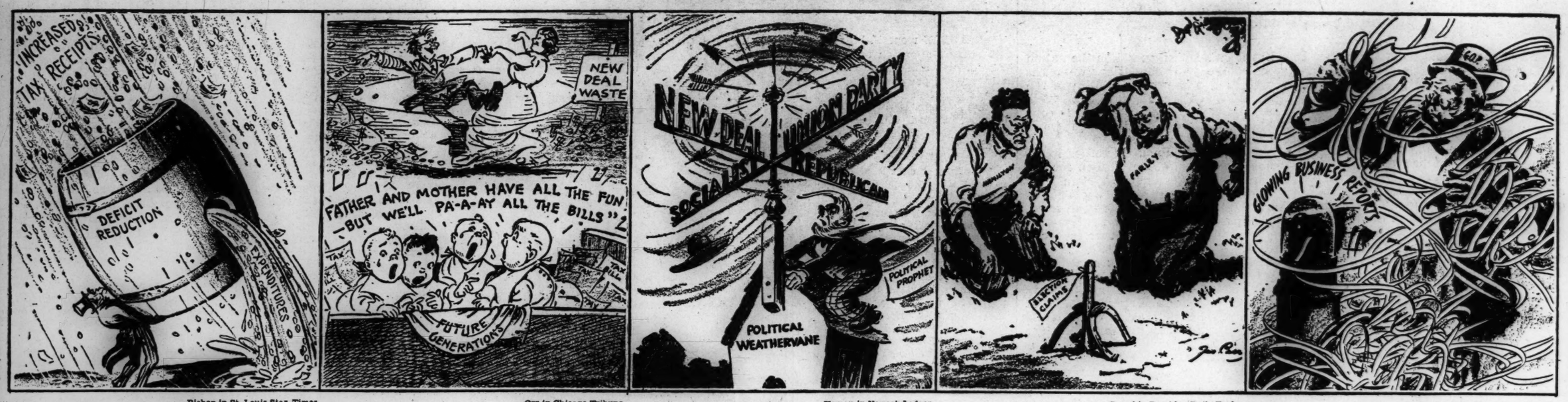
BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms,

IT IS by presence of mind in untried circumstances that the native metal of a man is tested.—LOWELL.

Daily Features

AS CHARITY covers, so Modesty preventeth, a multitude of sins.
—SIR THOMAS BROWNE

Cartoons of the Week



—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Look After the Bunghole, Too

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
The Cradle Song

—Homan in Newark Ledger
Winds of Chance

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle
It's a Tie

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
'It Isn't True'

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

FROM Tucuman, Argentine Republic, near the borders of Bolivia, a Monitor reader sends today's cryptic message. And it certainly seems to emphasize the thoughts of many readers of this column. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

YWCDWEF GH CDIJX WE XE-

GXJGIWEWEF HGDXJC DXKLC

GH MXNXEG OHEPC HQ

QJWXEPCDWL.

2. Letter Changing

WELL, if you are in the mood for a bit of transferring from one means of transportation to another and back again, try this one which comes from a Los Angeles reader. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing BUS to CAR in 4 moves, and back again to BUS in 3 moves. Any chance of shortening either of these changes?

3. Logogriph

THIS is shared by a Harrogate, England, reader. It calls for the use of a word which may be subjected to a number of processes, but which leaves a perfect word after each operation:

My WHOLE may be seen on many a face,
Yet transposed is put into the mouth;
But if you curtail me an animal trace,
Whose grip is ferocious, whose gait is uncouth.
If now you'll transpose me you quickly will see,
A prominent feature of each wintry tree;
Transposed once again, the memory turns
Instinctively North to the country of Burns,
To sweet Bonnie Doone with its banks and its ferns.
Behead and transpose me once more, you will find
I'm a well-known, not singular, part of "to be";
Transpose me again (if not disinclined)
A theatrical paper you'll then see in me
Just change me once more—'tis the last time I vow,
A most useful member behold in me now.

4. Mathematical Problem

AN OTTAWA, CANADA, reader shares this tricky little mathematical problem. Write in the proper symbols to make the four 9's below total 99.

9 9 9 9

5. Phonetic Rebus

HERE'S another rebus (phonetic this time) from a Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader. Two words are called for, containing 6 and 4 letters, respectively. The lines below give a clue:

D L
L D

This is what we can bestow
When others seek our work to know.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

The Way to the Exit

Mike was going to Dublin for the first time, and his friend Pat was giving him a few hints on what to do and where to go in the big city.

"What do I do when I go to the Zoo?" asked Mike.

"You be careful about the Zoo," advised Pat. "You'll see foine animals if you follow the words, 'To the lions' or 'To the elephants,' but take no notice of the one 'To the exit,' Mike, it's a fraud, and it's outside I found myself when I went to look at it."—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Fun in the Advertisements

"Wanted—A young man to look after a horse of the Methodist persuasion."

"Lost—A cameo brooch representing Venus and Adonis whilst walking in Hyde Park on Sunday morning last."

"Wanted—A woman in the far west to wash, iron, and milk two cows."

She Always Said "No"

Mother (to small daughter who had returned from tea with friends): "I hope you said, 'No, thank you,' oftener than 'Yes, thank you.'"

Little Mary: "Yes, I did. I hadn't been eating more than a half hour before they began saying, 'Don't you think you have eaten enough?' And I said, 'No, thank you,' every time."

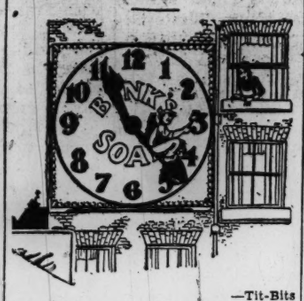
A Bit Crowded, What?

Notice in a ferryboat (spotted by Miss C. M. T., Dublin): "The seats in this boat are reserved for ladies; gentlemen are requested not to occupy them till the ladies are seated."

Foiled Again

Collector: "And this is my newest, most cherished possession—it's a Titian."

Critic: "Sorry, my friend, but it's only a repe-tition."



—Tit-Bits
"So long, Agnes. Back in an hour."

School Days

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. J. C. Parker, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Class Includes "Tiny," a Black and White Mixture of Dogdom, Which for the Last Few Years Has Been a Regular Attendant at the Sibley School in Grand Rapids, Michigan

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Half to Whole

THE leader names some letter of the alphabet. The next player adds a letter, thinking of some word. Each player then adds a letter, but must avoid an addition which completes the word. If someone does finish a word, he becomes a "half ghost," and anyone who speaks to him becomes a "half ghost" too.

The "half ghosts" may continue talking and playing. After a word has been finished, the next player starts a new word. If a "half ghost" finishes a word, he becomes a "whole ghost" and drops out of the game, but still may talk. If any player talks to him, he becomes a "whole ghost," too. Soon all the players are eliminated. The last one receives a prize. —Ellen J. M., Rutherford, N. J.

Brevities

Shreveport Journal: It is said that on one occasion Daniel Webster climbed to the summit of one of Vermont's tallest peaks and there made a speech to the mountain. This is respectfully passed along to the political spellbinders for what it is worth.

Australian Woman's Mirror: A complete suite of thirteenth-century furniture with only the leg of one chair missing has been unearthed. It is thought that the original owner must have been a few coupons short.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The most outstanding thing in the world is probably a splotch of car grease on a pair of freshly laundered white trousers.

Punch: A young inventor is reported to be trying to sell the patent rights of a mirror which is said to make people appear beautiful. This should most certainly be looked into.

San Francisco Chronicle: The farmer's lot has improved markedly. By snapping on the radio he is spared a 50-mile drive to be told by an orator how hard his lot has become.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: Our guess is that the next step in mechanization will be the development of a labor-saving cheering device.

Milwaukee Journal: We learn with regret that the 5-year-old son of the largest ice cream manufacturer in New York is unhappy. He wants a giraffe.

El Paso World News: A glaring omission is noted in a new list of needed inventions. Nothing is said of a pacifier for troubled oil.

Whitley Weekly Record: Success has turned many a man's head; in fact, it's a long head that has no turning.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Adjourning for a Week

Question: At an election for Reader, after a number of ballots had been taken, there was yet no election. After the announcement by the chairman that the last ballot brought no decision, a member moved to adjourn the meeting to a week later. The chairman ruled the motion out of order. Was he correct?

Answer: No; since it was qualified by the time to which to adjourn, the motion was not privileged, therefore debatable and amendable; but it was in order.

Daily Anecdote

Lawrence's Portable House

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER Lawrence of Arabia had earned international fame during the World War, he returned to England and built a bungalow in Epping Forest, near London, a national preserve. When the authorities told him he had broken the law by erecting a stationary house where the law provides that all buildings must be movable, Lawrence did not argue. He listened respectfully and wasted none of his own time explaining that his service to the Empire in the East entitled him to some consideration.

Instead, he bought some red paint, and with a brush painted four wheels on the foundations. The authorities looked at these painted wheels, laughed, and left Lawrence alone.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

A Novel Idea

FOR house-to-house selling, this idea appealed to me, and seemed worth passing on.

One morning my doorbell rang, and on opening the door I found a paper bag hanging on the knob, with a printed notice pasted on it, informing me if I wished either of the two articles it contained, to drop the money in the bag, and the salesman

would return in a few minutes, thus wasting no time for either of us.

This idea not only saves time, but is an easy way of selling for those who think they are timid, or not easy talkers.—Mrs. J. A. P., Waterbury, Conn.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Tither of Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

AN ARDENT devotee to the practice of tithing, "Tithing Tillie," as her friends lovingly call her, believes that time as well as funds should be tithed. She, therefore, devotes two and a half hours of her time each day to some specific cause, service, or person.

She may be depended upon to give, impartially, wherever needed and within her power, two and a half hours of real, intensive, loving and interested service, daily—she never fails. No charge is made, no fee accepted. Seldom is she left a day in which her "tithing time" is not spoken for in advance, or planned ahead.

On Sunday of each week she makes a devotional service of her "tithing time." Having a pleasant soprano voice, she leads all who care to join in singing sacred songs in neighborhood parks.

"Tithing Tillie" is definitely and systematically doing two things: paying her daily tribute to her Maker, and setting a peerless example of "going about doing good."

Facts About the Bible

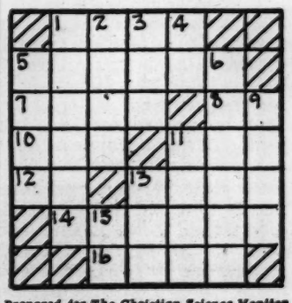
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Bernice

BERNICE was the eldest daughter of King Herod Agrippa the First, the ruler who put John the son of Zebedee to death and threw Peter into prison (Acts 12:1f.); but the Agrippa with whom she appears in Acts 25 and 26 is not her father, but her brother Herod Agrippa the Second, who held sway over the territory to the northeast of Palestine, generally described as the tetrarchy of Philip.

In Acts 25:13 we find her and Agrippa paying a state visit to Festus, the new Roman Governor of Judea; while during their stay she and her brother attended "with great pomp" (Acts 25:23) a large assembly at which the Apostle Paul gave one of his famous addresses. And we are told that she was among those who were impressed by what they had heard, drawing the conclusion that "this man doeth nothing worthy of death or of bonds" (Acts 26:31).

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Network
5—Water-raising wheels
7—Ireland
8—Interjection
10—Land-measure
11—Equality
12—Preposition
13—Rail
14—Carnivorous mammal
16—Mimicked

Down

1—Morning
2—Great lake
3—Transgression
4—Interjection
5—Tidy
6—Divided
9—Verbal
11—Assume an attitude
13—Weaken
15—Deity

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Future Being Decided*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU REMEMBER WHAT TEACHER SAID TODAY ABOUT PLANNING WHAT WE SHOULD BE WHEN WE GROW UP ?!
YES ... WE SHOULD START WORKING TOWARD IT NOW
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO BE ?
I HAVEN'T QUITE MADE UP MY MIND...
BUT I THINK I'D LIKE TO BE A RETIRED BANK PRESIDENT...

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Formal Call*

By THE HAGERS

WHAT IS THAT LOUD PERSISTENT TONE? THREE RINGS—WHY THAT'S MY TELEPHONE!
MY TIE LOOKS MUSSED AND SHOULD BE PRESSED; A BUTTON'S LOOSE ON MY WHITE VEST.
MY FEATHERS ARE ALL BRUSHED AND SLICK; NOW FOR MY HAT AND WALKING STICK.
MISS LILLY DUCK ASKED ME TONIGHT TO DINNER. DO I LOOK ALL RIGHT?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Planning—Australian Style

ONE of the economists at the Harvard symposium on social problems has the distinction of having seen his theories put into practice by an entire people. He is the Australian economist, Prof. D. B. Copland. In the United States he would be dubbed a "brain truster." For when Australia had had enough of the depression to demand expert advice, he and a few of his fellow economists were called in for consultation. They evolved what came to be known as the Premiers' Plan, which was agreed upon in May, 1931.

Dr. Copland insisted at Harvard that the plan was "unorthodox." But one might better describe it as an inflation-deflation plan, or orthodoxy plus unorthodoxy. Australia's problem had to do with falling world prices for its wool and wheat. If her producers were to remain in business at all, their costs had to be brought down correspondingly. So wages were reduced. And the interest laid on all forms of indebtedness was likewise reduced. This was the deflation part of the program. To "coat" the pill of the deflation the sugar of inflation was added. And this was obtained both by depreciating the currency and by borrowing outside the budget.

What, however, made the plan acceptable was not the sugar coating. It was, first, the depth of the crisis which persuaded all Australians that desperate measures to cope with it were necessary; secondly, the quality of sacrifice provided by the plan. The second factor was decisive. The wage earner proved the less unwilling to see his wages reduced when he saw that the bondholders also had to suffer a cut.

In the spirit of co-operation the nation accepted the plan. That it has worked is proved by the figures. Australia was the first country to be plunged in depression, and the first to rise out of it. And, in consequence, Dr. Copland has won world laurels as an economic surgeon.

At Harvard he assumed another role—an economic doctor. He pleaded for the insulation of our economic system from the necessity of such surgical operation as Australia had to undergo. He is, in short, a planner. His remedy is an increase in the power of Government over economic life.

In the United States this remedy will be the less grudgingly conceded after the lessons of the drought. Individualism has been too rugged in the agrarian West. It has run riot. If left to itself, it would sooner or later translate fertile regions into Saharas, as, in point of fact, it is doing in Australia no less than in the United States. Planning by Government is indeed necessary to prevent such a catastrophe.

The real issue is how much government intervention is necessary if the whole of private capitalism is "to continue to yield its best fruits." Dr. Copland is vague in his bill of particulars. One of the succeeding speakers slightingly, indeed, called his generalized panacea the "Copland cocktail." There is a vast difference between planning and a planned economy—between the planning that, say, restores and conserves agriculture and the kind of planned economy which seeks to vest economic control in Government. Of the former, there has been too little. Of the latter, there may easily be too much.

Mr. Landon on Neutrality

FOR some time, various spokesmen for the Roosevelt administration have been emphasizing the gravity of the European crisis. The latest is Cordell Hull, secretary of state, in his speech to the world power conference. The grim seriousness of his warning has scarcely ever been exceeded in a statement from a responsible Cabinet member. Nobody would say nay to these warnings, for the news from Europe is indeed grave. And nobody who knows Mr. Hull would accuse him of subordinating peace efforts to partisan strategy. His services to peace have been outstanding and sincere.

Yet it happens that such warnings fit very well with Democratic endeavors to emphasize President Roosevelt's experience, his background of knowledge of world conditions since he first entered the Wilson little cabinet in 1913. President Roosevelt's speech at Chautauqua lake, perhaps the best he has made for some time, also gave point to his expertness in foreign affairs. The partisan implication is: "A world crisis may be coming . . . let's not swap horses in this stream . . . let's not elect a Kansas Governor who has no experience in foreign affairs just when we are to be confronted with all the stress and strain of possible war . . ."

Now Governor Landon, in a few paragraphs in his speech to the American Legion at Wichita, Kansas, has shown that he thinks clearly on some essentials of foreign policy. For the first time in many months a Republican leader has taken time out to discuss the important subject of American neutrality. The isolationist ex-senators who wrote the foreign policy parts of the Cleveland platform were too busy condemning the League of Nations or the world court to say anything at all about neutrality or keeping out of war.

Governor Landon now repairs the omission by these brief but comprehensive sentences. He says:

> I believe we can do much by intelligent legislation to lessen the danger of being drawn into a war with which we have no real concern. But, after all, the spirit of America must be our main reliance in staying out of war. We must have the strong will for peace. We must be ready to sacrifice short-run profits. We must be prepared to stifle the natural affection that we have for the lands of our ancestors. We must keep our heads.

Thus the Republican candidate endorses neutrality legislation, which certainly should be a bi-partisan concern, but one that regular Republicans have neglected. And he points out with real perceptiveness that no amount of laws will keep the nation out of war unless the people think and act as neutrals.

To the non-partisan, interested primarily in sound peace measures, this is a distinct gain. But it isn't enough. In all this, as in President Roosevelt's very similar declarations, nothing is said about positive policies to prevent wars. Of course, Governor Landon is shackled by the restrictions of the Republican platform, which by words and implication casts aside the established mechanisms of world co-operation. And he has still to correct if he can the worst mistake of the Republican platform—the denunciation of reciprocal trade treaties. In them the present Administration has taken positive, practicable steps to ease the strains of commercial war and place economic foundations under the structure of world peace.

Theaters, Cinema-Size

CAN the theater be "popular"? In one sense the question is unnecessary, for in London at any rate, it is probably more popular than ever before. In the height of the summer, when a few years ago almost all the theaters would have been closed, not less than eight plays were running which had totaled more than 200 performances each. But in another form the issue has been raised by a producer considering the possibility of presenting musical entertainments at sixpenny store prices to rival the cinema.

His scheme is framed for popular seaside watering places like Blackpool, which have huge potential holiday audiences. It has already been tried in London without success.

Cut prices mean either shoddy productions, or colossal theaters which can house enormous audiences. The first alternative is obviously undesirable, and the second is open to misgiving. Large theaters destroy subtlety and delicacy of effect, and in the main provide opportunity only for the broad impressions of melodrama. There is doubtless a place for things of this kind, but the strongest ground of modern drama has proved to be in the realm of quieter and more realistic studies. Theater and cinema each do their best work when they follow distinct artistic policies. Financially, too, it seems, their ways may be separate.

No Child Labor Problem?

ADVOCATES of the federal Child Labor Amendment have encountered lately the surprising demurrer that there is no need now to pass the amendment because there is no longer any child labor problem in the United States! This was one explanation offered for the stand taken by the majority of the American Bar Association in voting to continue opposition to ratification of the proposal.

What are the facts?

Since the invalidation of NRA, child labor has again increased, according to reports by the Department of Labor at Washington. The minimum working age of 16, fixed by national action under the codes, no longer holds in many states. In 1935, only three states, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, raised their child-labor standards to meet the NRA level. Only four states had 16-year minimums when the codes went into effect.

The need for a national minimum, fixed by Congress under authority asked by the pending Child Labor Amendment, is shown by actual cases which are brushed aside by those who say the problem has vanished. However much advance has been made, or is to be made in the nation as a whole, there remain plague spots of child labor which apparently can be eradicated only by national action.

It is urged in opposition to federal laws on child labor, that conditions in different states call for different standards. But children in backward and sweatshop communities are precisely the ones needing protection.

As for objections advanced against the pending amendment, four states in 1935 broke through them to bring the total approvals to 24. But 12 still are needed, and unfavorable action was taken in 1935 and to date in 1936, by several states.

There still is a child labor problem. Friends of children should not be lulled to sleep by specious optimism to the contrary. NRA showed the benefits of federal action. Certificates issued to minors of 14 and 15 fell from 530 per 10,000 in 1932, to 125 in 1934, while general employment was rising. Now the figures are rising toward their old levels.

Hollywood Strikes Its Top Note in Filming "Romeo"

Book News of the Day

PROPERLY respectful was the Metro studio's approach to the filming of "Romeo and Juliet." The record of a thoughtful preparation of this screening of Shakespeare is contained in the motion picture 'script of the tragedy, printed with Shakespeare's text in one volume (Random House, $2) together with remarks by the various experts and artists concerned in translating the play into film.

Talbot Jennings, who prepared the script, states that the adaptation was comparatively simple, since Shakespeare wrote for a stage that presented a story in continuous action, not in the acts and scenes which have been imposed upon the poet's form by stage versions. The scenarist need merely write in pantomimic backgrounds to Shakespeare's text and omit passages that can be visualized by means of the camera — passages, that is, which are redundant and have no marked poetic reason for being retained.

William Strunk Jr., Professor of English at Cornell University, had literary supervision of the enterprise. He defines the four objectives which were sought (and achieved): Shakespeare's dialogue must be retained. All details—settings, costumes, properties, manners—must be harmonious and in accord with the period. Perfect clarity: this means restoring scenes customarily omitted on the stage and converting some narrated scenes into action. Full justice must be done to the poetic content.

Leslie Howard and Norma Shearer in a Scene From Their Current Picture, "Romeo and Juliet"

In only one respect may the restorations be considered debatable—the fattening of the part of Mercutio with lines that the theater has long omitted on the score of public good taste. There was no marked mistake of throwing the play out of balance by changing Shakespeare's design, as was done in "blowing up" the part of Puck in the screen version of "A Midsummer-Night's Dream."

Leslie Howard's Romeo, more satisfying on the mental than on the emotional side, becomes understandable after reading his contribution to the book. He remarks that Shakespeare's interest is clearly centered in Juliet. "Romeo was necessary, since you cannot have a love story without a lover. But he seems hardly to be a three-dimensional figure; his principal function is to be the object of Juliet's affection." The incidents at the close of the play, when Romeo becomes a "baby Hamlet," are what interest Mr. Howard most so far as the part itself is concerned.

Norma Shearer, who does the most varied work of her screen career in the part of Juliet, remarks that the opportunity came as a thrilling adventure to her. Cedric Gibbons provides some notes on the design for the settings and the care taken to make them suit the play as well as its period, while Adrian reports on the care with which the rich costumes of the Renaissance were copied from paintings by old masters. The book concludes with a study guide.

Irving Thalberg, who was in general charge of the production for Metro, describes how his ten-year dream of filming the play came true, made possible at last by the addition of sound to motion pictures. Curiously enough, nobody dwells upon the fact that this same studio made a silent film version of "Romeo and Juliet" in the long ago, with Bushman and Bayne in the leads, that was considered an achievement in its day.

E. C. S.

The Diary of Dan's Dude

DAN had horse sense. He should. He's a horse. Dudes haven't much horse sense. I know. I was a dude.

"Don't know how you feel about horses," said Slim Tappan, eyeing me quizzically from under his big black sombrero as he saddled Dan in the valley before I set off into the mountains. "Me, I'd rather count ribs than tracks."

Translated into eastern English, this cryptic counsel had meanings as high as the last hard thousand feet of Mt. Blackhall, and as deep as the devices Dan used against me.

It meant that hobbles on the front legs of a horse are no assurance that you won't be left with an empty saddle hanging on a tree in the rosy glow of dawning. It meant that it is only horse sense to tie a strange horse up at night, and let him eat whatever he can reach, rather than to hobble him and let him roam in search of lush meadows.

But that night, on the summit of Mt. Blackhall, the fire lookout knew Dan, knew he was a fine old horse, thought he wouldn't wander far from the grass near the patch of melting snow, and so assured me it would be a shame to tie Dan up. Also, there had been heavy lightning, and there were bears about, and Dan might get "spooked" and break loose and really run away if we tied him up.

So we didn't tie him up.

But he tied me up, tighter than a saddle cinch. Not that he meant any harm to my carefully laid plans for a dash into the elk country, far over into what the rangers call "Wilderness" on the Wyoming-Colorado border.

* * *

Dan just had horse sense enough to know that there were better places to spend the night than beside a patch of snow on a rocky mountain summit, even if there were places where the grass pushed up long and green between the age-old fallen trees. He knew that a forest which was still a going concern had it all over a dead forest, however excited a dude might get over the ranger's stories of how these bleached skeletons of trees had lain here thousands of years, and how a hundred years ago the Indians had set fire to all the lower slopes in order to drive out the advancing white man.

Maybe Dan thought, on the side and in between his dreams of mountain meadows, that this dude could stand learning a little horse sense. Whatever the motive, Dan was represented only by a line of hoof marks when I looked for him around five o'clock the next morning.

And the hoof marks led straight for home, a good ten miles away in the valley, and some thousands of feet below our 11,000-foot perch in the clouds.

Only as I looked at that unwavering line of hoof marks, did the full import of Slim's words come home to me: "It's better to count ribs than tracks."

At a run, I started down the mountain side, not counting the tracks, but vaguely aware that they were piling up into the hundreds as Dan left the trail and struck straight down the mountain across rough going.

I had to laugh at myself, and actually said once or twice that this lesson in horse sense was worth my trip into "Wilderness." There was plenty of time to think, and I amused myself trying to fit together the elements which go to make up this thing we call horse sense.

First, it was quite obvious that Dan wasn't going to let anyone else do his thinking for him.

* * *

If I had followed my own hunch, which was to agree with Slim and tie the horse up, Dan would have had reason to respect my horse sense. Instead, I fell between experts who disagreed.

Next, horse sense includes making the best of a bad situation. Hobbles or no hobbles, Dan found his meadow.

Horse sense is reasonable, doesn't run to extremes. Dan might have led me a merrier chase, and might even have gone all the way home. Instead, he went just far enough to find the clover.

Horse sense is good-humored. At no time was Dan mean. He simply acted as if I knew what I was doing.

Horse sense leaves nothing to chance.

With thoughts such as these enlivening my hunt and taking some of the smart out of my disappointment, I came at last to Dan in his meadow.

Dan made no effort to run away. He was in good humor, as well he might be after hours in the clover. So I matched his good humor by commending him for having horse sense enough to be the kind of a horse that knew what a horse should have early in the morning. And I thanked him for teaching me some horse sense.

So far as I could tell, we parted in mutual respect and admiration.

R. H. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Landlooker Fares Forth

By Frank L. Perrin

TO ANY thoughtful observer or ambitious analyst it must appear that the middle western sections of the United States are, at this juncture in the national political campaign, both interesting and important subjects for study and appraisal. As this is written, I am on the eve of my first visit to the states west of the Mississippi River since late in February of the present year. Much political history has been written since March 1. In February there was beginning to be apparent the first undulations of that ground swell which reached its first high level in the spontaneous nomination of Governor Landon as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in the Cleveland Convention. What seemed, during the early months of the year, a more or less remote possibility became, in the weeks immediately following, an almost assured probability.

During an earlier visit to Topeka, about the middle of November of last year, it was agreed in a friendly conference with Mr. Landon that the nomination might come to him unless significant signs then apparent were being misread. But at that time the possibility of his election, a year hence, could not be convincingly forecast. Without the youthful vigor which he possesses, and without the courage which he has shown in all his acts as an administrator, executive and man of business, the Kansas Governor would have politely but definitely discouraged further effort by his friends and neighbors in his behalf. In November, 1935, the goal seemed at least four years distant. The Republican torch bearer who consented to lead the confused forces in 1936 could hope, then, for little more than the opportunity to lead a possibly more successful campaign in 1940.

* * *

I meet along the way those well-informed men and women who verify printed and possibly partisan announcement that the voting power of the people of the middle western country is rapidly congealing and forming in support of the Republican candidates, Landon and Knox. I have just visited for an hour or more with the president and active executive of a large manufacturing business in a midwestern city, with branches in both the East and West. He is returning to his home after a survey of political and industrial conditions in many sections of the country, and confirms, without qualification, the more or less unsubstantiated recurring reports of Republican gains.

But the next man interviewed may tell an entirely different story. Oftentimes we see only those things we want to see, and as often hear, and comprehend, only the things we hope or want to hear. I entertain no vain belief that the election will be determined or greatly influenced as a result of the hasty survey being just now undertaken. But among those people whose ways I have long known and whose language I understand, there will be discovered no concealments and few evasions. The business undertaken by the American people in this campaign is a serious business, and this is coming to be more and more clearly understood and realized.

* * *

To me it appears now, as it has in recent weeks, that the campaign of education which has been undertaken will, if followed intensively, do much toward Americanizing the American voter. That hope is not extravagant. Neither is it indulged disrespectfully or sarcastically. A better understanding of the fundamentals of Americanism is the real goal in the campaign in which we are all engaged. No specific is recommended. No formula is proposed. The decision as to ways and means and methods and objectives is one that each individual or family must make.

The object of this survey is to discover, if possible, the standards which appeal to the people whose neighborhoods are just ahead and along the way. I want to discover and analyze, perhaps without hoping to appraise, their serious and sincere thought processes. No campaign orator will, unless established standards of appraisal are at fault, greatly influence or perceptibly sway national thought between now and November. The people, since the conventions in Cleveland and Philadelphia, have given gratifying indications that they can no longer be aroused to a frenzy of acclaim by mere words or persuasive gestures. Curiosity, mixed with a common courtesy, will draw listeners to arenas and to the radio loudspeaker. But the decisions will not be made en masse. Appeals either to fear or prejudice may constitute the stock-in-trade of the perfervid champion of the cause he espouses, but reason and understanding will, it is hoped, determine the result.

The Wide Horizon

Peace—Anglo Saxon Problem?

(From an Address Broadcast at Montreal)

By Raymond L. Buell
President, Foreign Policy Association

OBVIOUSLY the time has come when all of us should concern ourselves with the prospect of a new war.

. . . If there is real danger that North America will be drawn into war, then it follows that we should do everything in our power to relieve the tensions which today are driving nations toward war. Together the British Empire and the United States have it within their power to bring about a peaceful and orderly world. . . .

The Anglo-Saxon peoples have many defects, of course. They have frequently been guilty of cant and hypocrisy; but they continue to have a passion for individual justice, a concern for social well-being and peace which means much for the world. The British Commonwealth and the United States have kindred institutions and the same general outlook on life. It is a tragedy that they have not yet learned to work together for common ends.

. . . Despite the vast improvement in Anglo-American relations, a number of obstructions to complete understanding remain. It is customary for many Englishmen and Canadians to deplore the fact that the United States should have returned to a policy of isolation, after having intervened in the World War and taken the initiative in organizing the League of Nations. There has been a tendency in Britain (if not elsewhere) to justify a policy of inaction by attempting to shift responsibility to the United States.

* * *

Now I am one of many Americans who keenly regret that a minority of the Senate made it impossible for the United States to adopt a policy of constructive co-operation at the end of the World War. In addition, I believe that the post-war economic and financial policy of the United States was a major cause of the world depression. Nevertheless, I wish to point out that in several instances where the United States has perhaps haltingly endeavored to co-operate with the League it has not received the support from Britain which it feels should have been forthcoming. Moreover, today America seems willing to go further than Britain in a policy of international economic reconstruction. . . .

The United States is willing to make a contribution to world economic improvement, which is necessary if political tension is to be reduced. For two years Secretary of State Cordell Hull has been steadfastly and courageously working to bring about tariff reduction through . . . reciprocity agreements. . . .

Despite the fact that the British government has paid lip service to Mr. Hull's program, I regret to say that it has not given this program its support. There are cases where the exclusive commercial policy of the British government has prevented the United States from reaching commercial agreements of benefit to the world as a whole. Although the United States has concluded a tariff agreement with France, it has not been able to do so with Britain. . . .

Secondly, the American government, once the present political campaign is concluded, is willing to discuss the question of currency stabilization. . . .

Nevertheless, British circles seem to oppose any form of currency stabilization on the ground that it will endanger their cheap money policy and otherwise place the British economy under the tyranny of the old gold standard. One may sympathize with the opposition to the gold standard; but this does not mean that some form of stable international currency is not a necessity. . . .

Both Britain and America have expressed their concern over the preservation of democratic institutions and peace throughout the world. If this concern is genuine, our countries should take concerted action to relieve . . . economic maladjustments working toward . . . war.

Moreover, may I suggest that Canada itself is in a position to wield a greater influence in international affairs than many Canadians realize? In the first place, you may not be aware that Canada already has set an example to the United States by solving your immigration difficulties with Japan on an equitable basis. . . .

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Secondly, I should like to suggest the possibility of an extension of the present reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States. The present agreement is under fire in our political campaign; but I imagine it will emerge unscathed. It is also under fire I notice from certain Canadian circles. Nevertheless, I could never understand why Canada should impose high tariff duties to enable American branch factories in Canada to charge high prices to Canadian consumers. . . .

Finally, may I suggest that Canada has an opportunity to make itself heard in matters of Imperial and international policy, which it has not yet exercised? . . . For example, last September Sir Samuel Hoare made a notable speech to the League Assembly, stating that the British government was willing to enter into an international inquiry in regard to the raw material needs of overpopulated countries. Unfortunately no steps were taken by the League actually to set this inquiry on foot. Had Canada or some other similarly situated state exerted pressure in this direction, the League already might have been working to alleviate the tensions leading to war, instead of unsuccessfully concentrating its energies upon repressive measures.